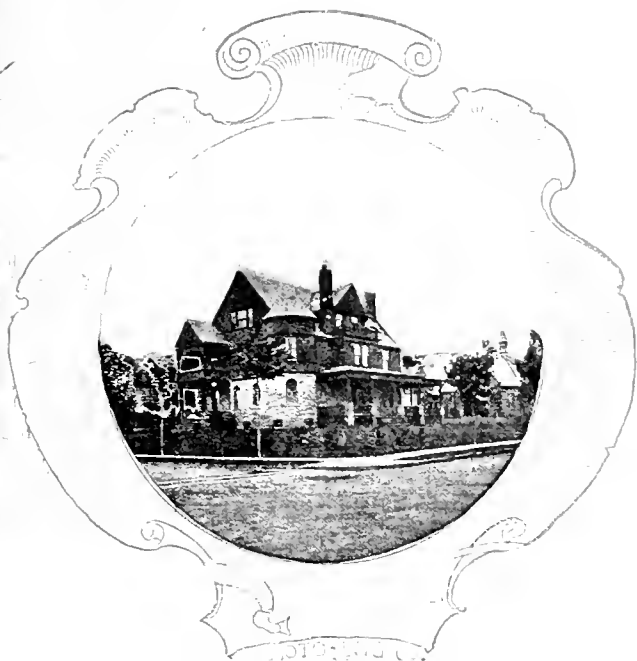
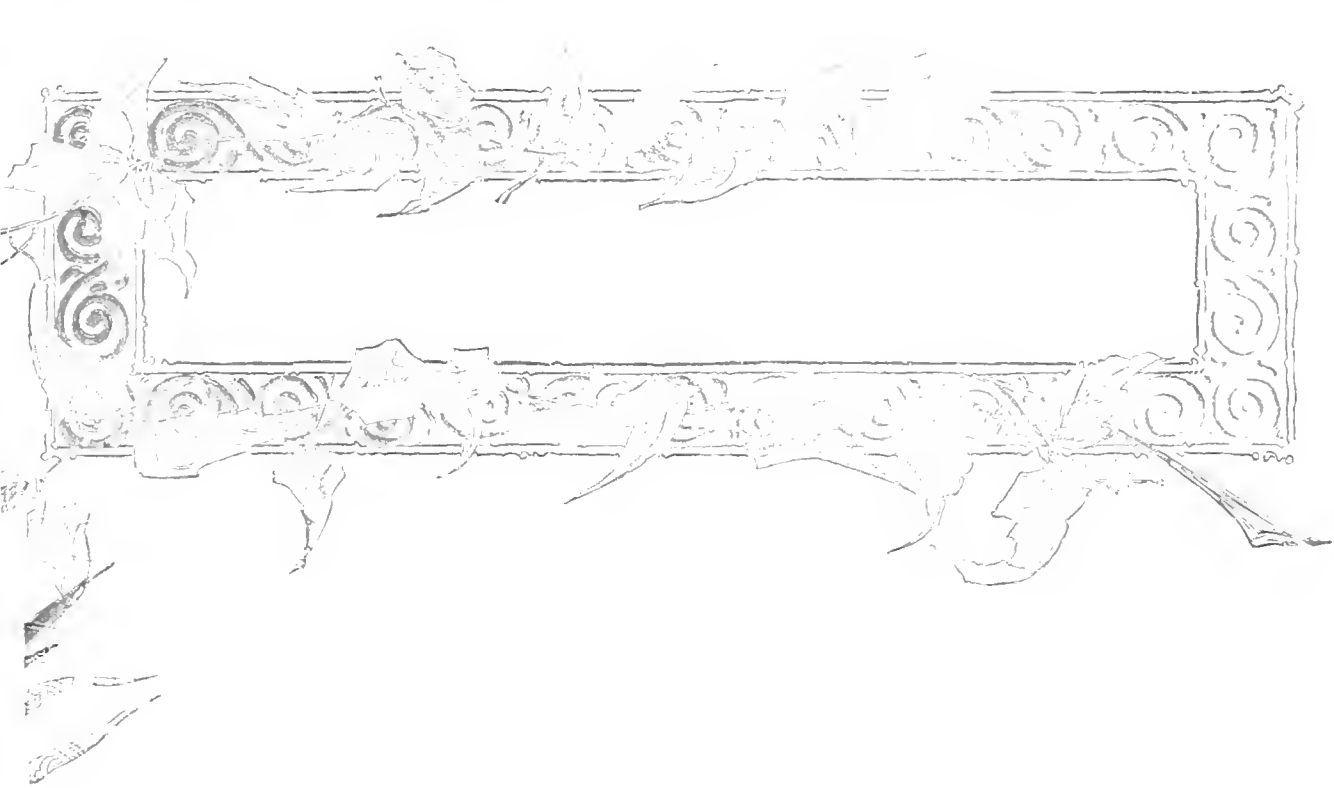


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[*For Contents see last pages.*]



The Oranges make up one of the most attractive and picturesque portions of Essex County. These are four in number—the City of Orange, and the town-ships of East, West, and South Orange. All of them are famed for their handsome drives, romantic scenery, well paved streets, elegant and imposing mansions, the homes of New York's merchant princes, leading bankers and eminent lawyers, statesmen and scientists, as well as for the energy, public spirit and culture of their inhabitants. The Oranges are pre-eminently cities of homes, and from the lay of the land, its excellent natural drainage, the elevated situation of the territory, and its freedom from malarial and all epidemic and infectious

diseases, combine to make the country embraced within the limits of the Oranges, one of the most desirable and attractive places of residence near the city of New York. The natural attractions of this section of country are enhanced by the ease and rapidity with which business men residing there can reach the cities of New York and Newark. The former is reached by two lines of railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Orange branch of the Erie railroad. Both of these run frequent trains between the Oranges and New York, thus enabling business men to travel to and fro between their residences and offices very conveniently.

Originally the whole territory embraced within the boundaries of the Oranges was a part of Newark, then called "Our Towne on ye Passaick River." Indeed, the settlement of the Oranges was coincident with that of Newark. The early settlers of "Our Towne on ye Passaick" located there in 1666, and soon after more than one of them began casting longing eyes towards the fertile valleys and verdure clad slopes leading up to Watchung, now the Orange Mountains, and it was not long before first one and then another of the pioneers of Newark went out towards the mountain and pre-empted land for a homestead.

About 1678 a party of Newarkers formed the nucleus of the Mountain Society, which afterwards became the First Presbyterian Church, which for many years was the centre around which the town grew. This venerable church has always been prominently identified with the history of Orange. Not satisfied with grunts of the land from the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey, who then owned, or claimed to own, the whole of the State, the high-minded and God-fearing men who founded Orange were not willing to disregard the claims of the Indians, and all the land that was acquired by them was duly purchased of the original owners of the soil. True it is that in these days the price paid does not seem very large, and it is probably equally true that it was not exorbitant even in those primitive times, for the whole tract now covered by Orange, East, West and South Orange, was purchased of the Aborigines for a small sum of money, a quantity of gun powder, a lot of lead, some old guns, brass buttons and "two anchors of liquor." The whole of the tract where Llewellyn Park now is, and a considerable territory besides, was sold by the Indians for two guns, three coats and thirteen cans of rum.

In 1681 the settlers who constituted the "Mountain Society," had so increased in number that surveyors were appointed to lay out highways as far as the mountain. The surveyors followed the trails made by the early settlers in going to and fro between Newark and the mountain, and one of the first road-laid out by them, is described as "Ye road leading from ye towne to ye foote of ye mountain, or Wheeler's a-ye pathe now runs, as straight as ye ground will allow." The road thus definitely described now forms Orange street, Newark, Main street, in East Orange and Orange, and Northfield avenue, West Orange. It is one of the most attractive and picturesque drives in Essex county. The Wheeler referred to here is Nathaniel Wheeler, and his house stood very near where the entrance of Hutton Park now is.

It is impossible within the scope of a work of this kind, which deals chiefly with the Oranges of the present day, to give any thing like a history of the early years of this rapidly growing section, and, therefore, only a very brief mention of some of the more important points will be made. In 1806 the population of the town of Newark had so increased, and the interests of the residents of Orange, which was separated from Newark by a large tract of unsettled country, had become so diverse from those of the former place, that it was deemed best to form a separate municipality; accordingly, the Legislature passed an act to incorporate a portion of the township of Newark into a separate township, to be called the Township of Orange. One of the metes and boundaries mentioned in the act is a spring called the boiling spring. This spring is still in existence, and forms a portion of the source of the water supply of East Orange.

As early as 1744 the settlers of Orange became involved in disputes in regard to titles of lands which were prevalent in this section of New Jersey at this time, and contributions were raised for paying the expenses of agents sent to Connecticut and to Horseneck (now Caldwell), for the purpose of obtaining papers and affidavits to confirm their rights. It was voted at a town meeting that whosoever should cut any wood or timber on any of the land called the parsonage land, shall forfeit for every cart load ten shillings, and so in proportion for a larger or lesser quantity, for the use of the poor.

Orange remained a township until 1859, when the place had grown to such an extent, that the more progressive and enterprising of the inhabitants felt that a better and more efficient system of government than that offered by the township laws of the State was needed. The necessity for a change in the method of administering the affairs of the municipality was especially felt in the matter of public improvements, which could not be carried out so readily under the old system as they could if the town were incorporated. On November 17, 1859, a meeting of the citizens of Orange was held in Willow Hall, pursuant to a call of the Township Committee, to consider the propriety of applying to the Legislature for some change in the laws regulating the township government. Such subjects as the grading of streets, the establishment of police and fire departments, the regulation of the liquor traffic, and the division of the towns into wards were fully discussed, Drs. William M. Babbit and William Pierson, Simeon Harrison, Napoleon Stetson, Isaac J. Everitt and Jesse Williams were appointed to act with the Township Committee and prepare a plan of incorporation. This committee subsequently drafted an act providing for the incorporation of the town of Orange. By this act the town was divided into three wards, which embraced all the territory now comprised in the limits of Orange, East and West Orange. The act for the incorporation of the town of Orange was passed by the Legislature in January 1860, and approved

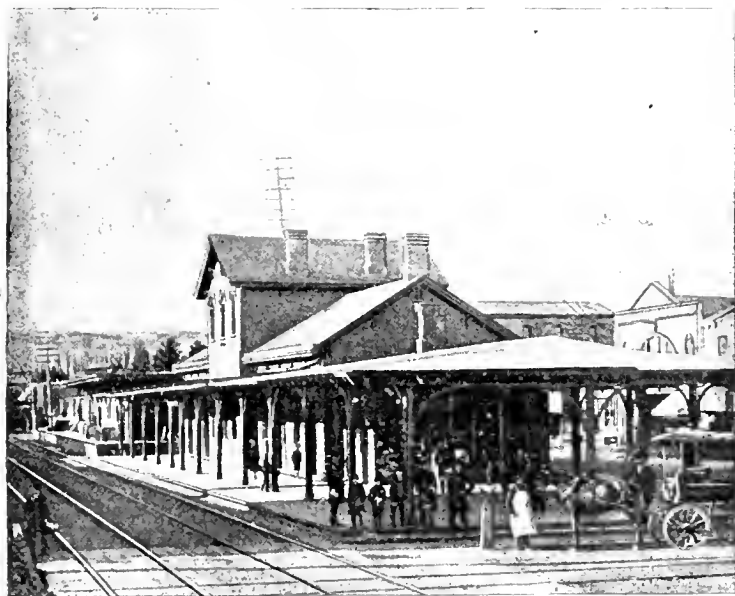
by the Governor January 31, 1860. The first Mayor of Orange was Dr. William Pierson, Sr., who served from 1860 to 1863, being re-elected each year. There was a decided opposition to the incorporation on the part of many of the citizens, especially those residing in the limits of what are now East and West Orange. This feeling of opposition was still further engendered by troubles in relation to the public schools, which will be referred to in another place. In 1862 a portion of Orange was set off, together with a part of Caldwell and Livingston Townships, into a separate municipality, known as the Township of Fairmount. In the following year another portion of the town of Orange was added to the Township of Fairmount, and the name of the latter was changed to West Orange. In the year 1863 the Township of East Orange was also created out of another portion of the town of Orange. Notwithstanding the loss of these two important sections of territory, with their large population and great wealth, Orange has continued to steadily advance in every respect, and to-day is one of the best governed, most economically administered cities in New Jersey. On April 3, 1872, the corporate name of Orange was changed by the Legislature to the City of Orange.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Orange is reached from New York by two lines of railroads, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Orange Branch of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. The former road was originally the Morris and Essex Railroad, but has been absorbed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The other railroad is a branch of the Erie system. The Morris and Essex Railroad was for many years the only means of reaching either New York or Newark by rail, and to get there by other means than private conveyance the citizens were compelled to have recourse either to an old-fashioned

stage line, or, later on, to horse cars.

The Morris and Essex Railroad was the first to connect Orange with Newark and New York. This road was organized in 1835, and originated in an attempt of several leading citizens of Morristown to connect that place by railroad with Newark and New York. Meetings were held and committees were appointed to solicit aid and subscriptions from neighboring towns. In response to the efforts of the Morristown people a meeting was held at the South Ward Hotel, Newark, on Wednesday, January 14, with Stephen Dodd as chairman. Resolutions were adopted extending the cordial approbation of the meeting to the project of the Morristown Railroad, and Messrs. J. M. Meeker, Moses Bigelow and John P. Jackson were appointed a committee to present the subject to the Leg-



D., L. & W. DEPOT AT ORANGE.

islature. The last named gentleman on this committee was the father of Mr. F. W. Jackson, the present General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Messrs. Stephen Dodd, L. A. Sykes and William B. Kinney were appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee from Morristown and further the interests of the new road. On the 26th of January, 1835, the Legislature passed a bill incorporating the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. The company was authorized to lay out and construct a railroad or lateral roads from one or more suitable place or places in Morristown, to intersect one or more suitable places in the railroad known as the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at Newark or Elizabethtown. On the completion of the road to Newark a connection was made with the New Jersey Railroad by a track laid through Broad Street, New-

ark, to the Centre street depot in that city, over which horse cars were run. Early in 1855 a branch road was built from the New Jersey (now the Pennsylvania) Railroad, in East Newark, and across the Passaic to connect the Morris and Essex with the New Jersey Railroad, and for many years passengers from Orange and other places were carried over the Morris and Essex Railroad as far as East Newark, on the line of that company, and thence without changing cars over the New Jersey tracks to Jersey City. In 1860 the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company obtained a charter for a railroad connecting Newark with Hoboken. This railroad was completed November 19, 1862, when the trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad were run direct to Hoboken through the Bergen tunnel. In 1868 the Morris and Essex Railroad was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, who, several years subsequent to this, constructed a tunnel of their own through the Bergen hill, running diagonally across a portion of the old Bergen tunnel, which is now used by the Erie Railroad. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad runs thirty-seven trains daily each way between Orange and New York, Sundays excepted. Of these three are express trains, that make no stop between the Oranges and Hoboken.

In the year 1857, when the effects of the financial panic which had visited the country that year were still severely felt, the directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad, with the mistaken idea that they could largely increase the revenue of their road, adopted a resolution to increase the fare between Orange and New York, and Orange and Newark fifty per cent. on commutation tickets and twenty-five per cent. on way fares, and also to reduce the number of trains about one-half. The directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad soon found that they had greatly mistaken the temper of the Orange people when they imagined that the citizens of that place would quietly submit to such treatment at their hands. Public meetings of citizens were held and the utmost indignation was expressed. A committee of leading citizens were appointed to wait upon the directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad. This committee was met by the railroad directors with a contemptuous refusal to recede from the position they had taken, and were told to go back to the people of Orange and inform them that the directors of the road understood their business; that Orange travel was not worth having, and if the people did not submit they would bridge Orange over. This insolent answer to their just demands aroused the residents of Orange to the highest pitch of indignation. The people decided to be independent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and to leave it severely alone. In less than two weeks an omnibus company was organized, with a capital of \$5,575. Single fare between Orange and Newark was ten cents, and the yearly commutation was \$25. From its start the stage line was an immense success, and it was not long before the Morris and Essex Railroad Directors receded from their untenable position and reduced the fares to the old standard. This, however, had little effect upon the Orange public, so bitter was the feeling against the railroad, and the stage company continued to do a big business. During the first year it carried 80,000 passengers between Orange and Newark. The capital stock was increased to \$10,000, besides paying a dividend of ten per cent. to stockholders. The omnibus line was continued three years, when it was dissolved, its property sold and the money returned to the stockholders. Subsequent to this a horse railroad was built between Orange and Newark, which at first was a very small affair, but subsequently merged into the Orange and Newark Horse Car Railroad Company.

The Orange branch of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad was built some eighteen or twenty years ago as a branch of the Montclair Midland Railroad system. It had its origin in the bad feeling that had always existed between a certain portion of the residents of the Oranges and the old Morris and Essex Railroad and its successor, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The Watchung Railroad had a very precarious existence, and for awhile ceased running trains entirely. It was revived and absorbed by the New York and Greenwood Lake Company, and is now operated by the Erie Railroad Company. It extends from St. Mark's Church, West Orange, to Forest Hill, Newark, where it joins the main line of the Greenwood Lake road and forms a short route to New York. This road was the first to run express trains to New York from Orange, and has been the pioneer in many reforms in the train service.

The Orange and Newark Horse Car Railroad Company was organized in 1859, when a charter was obtained from the Legislature. The project, however, slumbered for a year or two, owing to the opposition of one or two property owners in Market street, Newark, who sought to obtain an injunction restraining

the company from laying tracks in that thoroughfare. The suit was finally decided in favor of the company in 1860, but the excitement that preceded and followed the breaking out of the war delayed the building of the road, and it was not until the Spring of 1862 that the road was built. Regular trips were not made until July of that year, when cars were run from the corner of Main and High streets, Orange,

to Market street depot, Newark. Several years ago the Orange and Newark Horse Car Railroad Company was absorbed by the Essex Passenger Railway Company, which had also secured control of the majority of horse car lines in Newark, and was run by them for several years. During the latter part of the year 1889 the majority of the stock of the Essex Passenger Railway Company was purchased by Philadelphia capitalists, and the name of the company changed to the Newark Passenger Railway Company. They propose to extend their line in Orange up Main street to the West Orange line, and thence through Valley street, West Orange, to Tory corner, in that place. The entire line from the Market street depot, Newark, to



REYNOLD'S TERRACE.

Tory corner, West Orange, will be operated by the overhead electric system, with new and handsome cars, and the fare for the entire distance will be five cents each way. The completion of this electric road will be of inestimable benefit to the citizens of Orange, as it will give them rapid transit to Newark, and bring them into closer relations with that live business centre.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

There is no County in the State of New Jersey, which possesses a better and more thorough system of Public Schools than is to be found in the County of Essex, and the schools of "the Oranges" are justly considered by all impartial judges, as among the best organized and most efficient in the County. The matter of education is a subject that has always received great attention in this progressive and cultured community. The Colonists from New Haven who settled Orange more than two hundred years ago, brought with them a keen



CORNER LINCOLN AND HIGHLAND AVENUES.

appreciation of the value and importance of the education of the young. The proportion of those whose signatures on early town records appear by their mark, is small, and this fact, taken in consideration with the circumstance that learning in those days was not as general and as widely diffused as it is to-day, indicates an intelligent community. One of the earliest schools in Orange was a classical school for boys, taught by the Rev. Caleb Smith, who was the second pastor of the Mountain, now First Presbyterian Church. Exactly how long this school was conducted the records do not clearly indi-

cate, but it is known that he was pastor of the church from November 30, 1748, to October 22, 1762—nearly fourteen years. The school was held in his study. Mr. Smith was a graduate of Yale College, and previous to his settlement in Orange, had assisted his father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, in teaching a class in Latin at Elizabeth, then called Elizabethtown. Evidence of the existence of Mr. Smith's school in Orange is found in an old account book kept by him with his parishioners. In it are accounts with six young gentlemen, who are charged with the price of tuition, with Latin and Greek Grammars, and with several classical books, as well as with the price of board. The Rev. Jedediah Chapman, also a grad-



CORNER CENTRAL AVENUE AND CENTER STREET.

uate of Yale College, succeeded Mr. Smith as pastor, and held the pastorate from 1766 to 1800—thirty-four years. A portion of this pastorate included the stormy period of the Revolutionary war, when in all probability educational matters were overshadowed and neglected in the excitement of political interests. But it was only for a brief period that the proper instruction of the young was suffered to remain in abeyance. Peace had no sooner come than measures were taken to found the Orange Academy. A substantial stone building two stories high was erected on Main Street in 1786. The building was only torn down a few years ago, although for many years before that it had been used for business, and not for school purposes. From early records it appears that the Academy was intended to be a public school, for the use of all the inhabitants of Orange. The association which built the Academy, was at first purely voluntary, as the earliest statute for incorporating institutions of learning, was passed in 1794, and the trustees soon after availed themselves of it and became an incorporated body. It had a high reputation as a classical school, and its fame drew patronage from abroad. Among its pupils was John McPherson Berrien, afterwards a prominent citizen of Georgia, who served his State in the United States Senate for fifteen years, and was also Attorney-General of the United States.

Joseph C. Hornblower, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and one of the most eminent jurists that New Jersey has ever produced, was also a graduate of this Academy. Among other schools of prominence in the early history of Orange, were the old white school house, near where the present Brick Church stands in East Orange, and that of Aunt Polly Condit, which was started on Main Street, near Day. The latter was started about 1812.

In the early part of the present century a public school was opened in that part of Orange known as Fory Corner, now included in the limits of West Orange. The first teacher was a Scotchman named Simon Simpson. He remained there but a few years, when he resigned and returned to his native country, but subsequently came back to Orange, where his daughters established a young ladies seminary.

The school established at Tory Corner, by Mr. Simpson, was afterwards taught by Mr. Shaler J. Hillyer, and under his management it became one of the most noted institutions of learning in the county. Among the most prominent schools of later days were those of Miss Julia A. Dobridge and the Rev. Joshua D. Berry, both of them schools for boys and girls; Mr. TenBroeck's school for boys, the Rev. C. S. Stocking's boarding school for boys, the Misses Bradshaw's Young Ladies' Seminary, the Young Ladies' Seminary at Brick Church, founded by Rev. F. A. Adams, D. D., who afterwards had one of the leading



CORNER SCOTLAND ROAD AND MONTEROSE AVENUE.

(Orange Mountains in distance.)

boys' schools. The Misses Robinson, whose father, Col. Chester Robinson, was for many years Principal of the Orange Academy, and one of the most noted educators in the place, for many years conducted a Young Ladies' school on the corner of Main Street and Lincoln Avenue, Orange, which they only gave up during the present Summer. This school is now continued by the Rev. C. S. Stocking. The Dearborn-Morgan school, on Main Street, is one of the best known private schools in this section. It also fits pupils of both sexes for college, as thoroughly as any preparatory school.

As early as 1817 a fund was founded by voluntary contributions of the benevolent for the education of children whose parents were unable to pay for their tuition. This fund has been carefully nurtured, and the revenue therefrom now goes toward the education of children at the Orphans' Home. In 1846 the office of Township Superintendent of Public Schools was created. The history of public schools in Orange has been one of continued progress, although the setting off of East and West Orange proved for a time a great detriment to the establishment of a proper system of graded schools. In 1861 the propriety and advantage of combining the districts in the central parts of the town and establishing a high school began to be considered. In 1862 the movement became quite general in the Ashland, Central and St. Mark's districts, which embraced territory containing about two-thirds of the children of the town. This

district extended from what is now Walnut street, East Orange, to the top of First Mountain. The effort to establish graded schools aroused considerable opposition in the outlying and thinly-settled districts as the residents of those localities insisted that they were practically deprived of the benefit of the grammar schools, as they were located in the centre of the town, and at such a distance that it was difficult for their children to reach them. The troubles about the schools in connection with other differences between the central and outlying districts, led to the separation of East and West Orange from Orange. In April, 1868, the Legislature passed a law placing the public schools of the town of Orange under the care of a Board of Education, composed of nine members, three from each ward. This centralization of the work of public instruction has been attended with excellent results, among which are uniformity in the course of study and in text books, a thorough system of discipline, the selection of principals and teachers by a system of rigid examinations, and the supervision of the entire educational system by a Superintendent of Public Schools, appointed by the Board of Education, and responsible to them alone. The present Board of Education consists of twelve members (three from each of the four wards). The President of the Board is Mr. Augustus T. Grinstead, who is a former principal of one of the Orange schools. The Superintendent of Schools is Prof. Usher W. Cutts, who has held this position for many years. Orange has now a high school and grammar and primary schools. The number of children enrolled in the schools, as appears by the report of the Board for the year 1889, was 2,098, and the amount expended for the support of public schools in Orange was \$35,999.10.

All of the public school buildings of Orange are large and substantial structures of brick, with considerable architectural beauty; all have ample grounds, large and airy court yards, are well lighted and ventilated, and the closest attention has been paid to sanitary matters, as well as to providing proper egress in case of fire or panic. The capacity of the four principal school buildings is as follows: High School, nine rooms, seating capacity, 380; Park Avenue, eleven rooms, seating capacity, 537; Lincoln Avenue, eight rooms, seating 380; Valley, two rooms, seating 105.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

Until 1884 the City of Orange had no public source of water supply. The citizens were compelled to depend upon wells and cisterns for all water which they used for drinking and domestic purposes. As the town began to increase in population and buildings multiplied and were placed near together, it became evident that at no distant day the citizens of Orange would be compelled, not only by sanitary reasons, but for the sake of getting a larger quantity of water, to seek for a permanent supply for the entire town. This was emphasized by the fact that for fire purposes the city was entirely dependent upon brooks and cisterns, and that the water frequently gave out at fires. The late David N. Ropes, as well as the late Dr. William Pierson, together with George J. Ferry, Edward Austin and George H. Hartford, former Mayors of Orange, all urged action in this matter. While Mr. Ropes was in the Common Council from 1866 to 1870, he persistently advocated the procuring of a new supply. The subject was discussed for several years, and various sources of supply were considered, Mr. Ropes being ably seconded by George Spottiswoode, and a number of leading citizens of both parties. There were, however, many citizens and tax-payers who were bitterly opposed to taking any action in the matter, on account of the expense, and little or nothing was done until 1882, when it was decided to take the supply from the west branch of the Rahway river. Lands were purchased, water-rights acquired and a large storage reservoir was constructed on lands between the First and Second Mountains, just South of Northfield Avenue, West Orange. The quantity of land taken for reservoir purposes was 100.65 acres. The area flowed was 65.647 acres. The capacity of the basin is about 270,000,000 gallons, and at a comparatively small expense this capacity can be increased to 470,000,000 gallons. The dam is 832 feet long from the westerly end to the overflow. It is 20 feet wide on the top, and has a cemented wall ten feet thick at the base, running its entire length. The overflow line is elevated 142 feet above the level of the railroad at Cone Street, thus insuring sufficient pressure to reach the top of the highest building in Orange. Hydrants are set near the street corners and along the lines of streets, so that nearly every point in the city can be reached with 250 feet of hose. The works were turned over to the city in 1884. The cost of construction was \$388,875.44. Since then

additional sums have been expended on the works, and in extending and improving the plant and laying new mains, so that the entire cost of the water supply is \$425,000. The city spends at the rate of \$7,000 per year for new mains, maintenance of the works, etc. The supply of water for household and fire purposes is an abundant one, and for the latter it is so great that not a serious fire has occurred since the construction of the works. There are at present 200 fire hydrants in the city of Orange, 11 in South Orange and 2 in West Orange.

THE PRESS.

Orange has one daily and three weekly newspapers, published in the English language, and one weekly paper in the German language. The oldest paper in Orange, is the *Journal*, which is published every Saturday morning, by Mr. Edgar Williams. It was first issued July 1, 1854, by Edward Gardner, and was then the only paper in Essex County, outside the city of Newark. In 1860, Mr. Gardner sold the *Journal* to Messrs. Henry C. Bloomfield and Henry Farmer. These gentlemen retained proprietorship until July 13, 1861, when Mr. Gardner again assumed possession, and remained at its head until the Spring of 1870, when Mr. J. M. Reuck of the *New York Evening Post*, assumed control. During the war the *Journal* was outspoken in its support of the Union and the Republican party. Mr. Reuck also made the paper a vigorous Republican organ. On April 1, 1876, Mr. Oliver Johnson purchased the

paper, changed it from a folio to a quarto, made many improvements in its typographical appearance, but made the mistake of attempting to make the paper more of a literary and artistic journal, than a newspaper. In 1879 the paper was purchased by Mr. Samuel Toombs, a former Newark journalist, who at once changed the character of the paper and devoted its work to the home field, magnifying home interests, and



THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE IN ORANGE VALLEY.

giving full and accurate reports of all occurrences in the Oranges. Under Mr. Toombs' able management the *Journal* entered upon an era of prosperity and influence, such as it had never occupied before. Mr. Toombs decided to make his paper a semi-weekly in October, 1883, and went to a heavy expense in doing so. For a while the new departure was very popular, and the venture a successful one. In the following Spring the paper removed to larger quarters. It was soon found, however, that a semi-weekly paper could not be made a permanent financial success in Orange, and the *Journal* returned to its former status as a weekly. In 1887 Mr. Toombs left the *Journal* to engage in literary work of another

character, and Mr. Edgar Williams became editor and proprietor. Under his able management the paper has prospered to a remarkable degree, improvements have been made in the make up of the paper, careful attention is paid to all local news, and the paper occupies a position of influence among the Republican press of the State.

The Orange Chronicle is an independent paper in its politics, devoting its attention entirely to the

interests of the city and supporting or criticizing men and measures on their merits, and without regard to their party affiliations. The first number of the Chronicle was issued January 30, 1869, by Frank W. Baldwin and Joseph Atkinson. During



MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CHRONICLE BUILDING.

the year 1869, Mr. Atkinson sold his interest to J. B. Loomis, and in May, 1870, Mr. Baldwin purchased Mr. Loomis' interest and secured full control of the paper. He has ever since conducted the editorial and business management of the paper with marked ability and success. The Chronicle has been enlarged three times. It is issued every Saturday morning, and is taken by the best people in all the Oranges. It is bright and newsy and gives detailed and accurate reports of all public meetings in the Oranges, as well as of all local events, and contains a great deal of interesting gossip of the day, while its selected matter is more than ordinarily interesting and readable. It is one of the best paying newspapers in the County.

The Orange Volkshote, which is printed in the German language, is devoted to the interests of the German-American residents of the Oranges. It is Democratic in politics, and is a six-column paper, issued weekly. It was established in 1872 by Darstaedt & Erdman. In 1876 Mr. Darstaedt disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. Erdman, and the latter has been editor and publisher ever since.

The Orange Mail is a daily afternoon newspaper, with an increasing circulation. It was started April 1, 1888, by Samuel Toombs and Daniel P. Libby. On the death of Mr. Toombs in March, 1889, the paper passed into the hands of a stock company, and Mr. Libby assumed full control of the editorial and business management. In politics the Mail is Republican, and it vigorously supports the candidates and policy of the party, and at the same time gives detailed and accurate reports of all the local events in the Oranges.

The Orange Herald is a weekly Democratic paper, which has been conducted for about two years past by Mr. Daniel Dugan. It has taken a strong stand against the saloon element in the Democratic party of Orange, and has quite considerable standing.

FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Orange Fire Department, though one of the most efficient departments of the city government, is one whose history dates back but very few years. Previous to 1857 Orange was without a Fire Department. For a year or two previous to 1860 spasmodic efforts had been made to establish a fire

company in the place, which was then beginning to grow into large proportions, but they were all signal failures. During the year 1859 Mr. H. M. Graham, an enterprising citizen of Orange, raised money sufficient to partially pay for a hand engine. The engine was procured and brought to the town, and a vol-

unteer company organized, but the Township Committee refused to purchase it or to make any appropriation towards its purchase. The old foggy element in the town was opposed to the formation of a Fire Department. They claimed there was no need of it, as there had never been any serious fires in the place, and that a fire of any kind was an almost unheard-of event, therefore there was no need to burden the taxpayers with the support of a department that was practically useless. It was also urged that if an engine were purchased the rowdies in the town would set fire to buildings for the fun of seeing the engine work. Mr. Graham saw that it was useless to press the subject, and the engine was finally returned to its owners. When the town was incorporated in 1860 attention was again called to the subject, and Mr. Graham, who had been dubbed "Chief Engineer," made a humorous report to the public of the condition of the Fire Department, in which he stated that its most reliable apparatus was a syringe, a large sponge and a bucket. The satire had but little effect, though several times later on short-lived hook and ladder or engine companies were organized. It was not until 1867 that a permanent hook and ladder company was organized. This was the germ from which a Fire Department sprang. Later on a



A MOUNTAIN BROOK.

steam fire engine, a hose carriage, a hook and ladder truck and a hand engine were added. In 1873 the volunteer Fire Department was disbanded and a paid Fire Department organized under Chief Engineer John J. Fell. The hand engine was sold and another steamer added, and horses were procured to draw the engines. The department at present consists of two steam fire engine companies and two trucks. The pressure on the water mains of sixty pounds to the square inch is sufficient to give the department all the water they require for fires under ordinary circumstances, and to throw streams over the highest buildings in the place, and it is but rarely that the engines are called into service.

Orange has always borne the reputation of a quiet and orderly



WINTER SCENE ORANGE, P. O.

community, and although constables were elected from times dating back beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant, yet there was little or nothing for them to do, and it was not until the incorporation of the town that an effort was made to organize a police force, and then the "force" consisted of a Town Marshal, John Grannis, and occasional specials for extra duty. This state of affairs continued for several years. As late as 1870 the entire police force of Orange consisted of a marshal and two patrolmen. A building in Center street was leased and fitted up for a station-house and police court. Soon after the force was increased and improvements were made in the discipline of the force. The temporary quarters of the police were found to be utterly inadequate to the needs of the department, and the present station-house on Center street was erected. The force now consists of Chief of Police William McChesney, two sergeants and twenty patrolmen.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN ORANGE.

Within the last few years several handsome buildings have been erected on Main street, and others are in course of construction. There is no building in which citizens of all the Oranges take more pride than Music Hall, forming, as it does, a rallying place for them all, for concerts, lectures and dramatic performances.



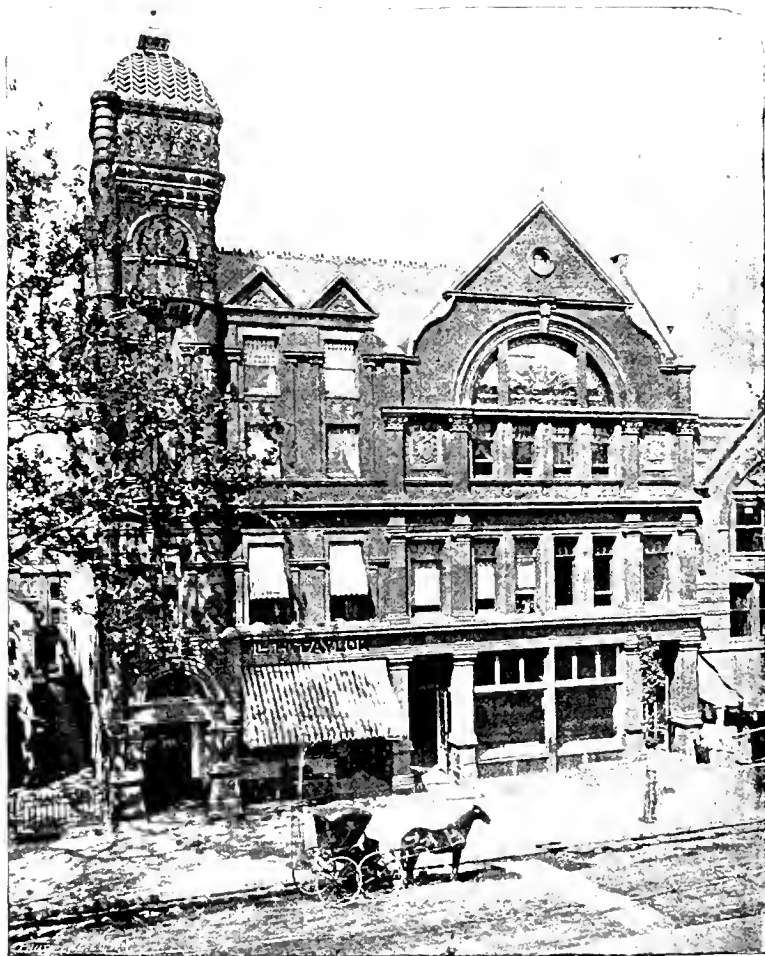
MUSIC HALL AND FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This hall is an elegant three-story structure, in the English gothic style of architecture, and is constructed of Philadelphia brick and brown-stone, with terracotta trimmings. It stands on the northeast corner of Main and Day streets. The sixty feet frontage is divided into triple bays: granite columns, with carved graystone caps form the portals to a twelve-foot entrance in the centre. A broad, fireproof staircase leads up to the second floor, where there are spacious lobbies tiled throughout. Beyond this lobby is the entrance to the main auditorium. The floor of this auditorium slants gradually toward the stage. The space occupied by the orchestra chairs and dress circle is 61x57 feet. There is a gallery immediately above, extending entirely around the sides, this being on the third-story level. At the north end of the hall is a large stage, well supplied with scenery, dressing rooms, etc. The interior of the hall is handsomely decorated, the acoustic properties are excellent, the greatest care has been paid to ventilation, and, altogether, Music Hall is in every respect a charming audience room. During the amusement season it is occupied the greater part of the time for either musical or dramatic entertainments. In fact, more than once society people from Newark have been forced to avail themselves of Music Hall for balls and other entertainments, as before Miner's Theatre was completed there was no place in that city suitable for such entertainments, and even now they are often forced to come to Music Hall, for the reason that it is impossible always to get Miner's Theatre. Some of the most select balls held in Essex County are given in this hall every Winter. On the first story of this building are the stores of Parsens &

Co., druggists, and S. & J. Davis, caterers and confectioners. On the second story of the building, on the opposite side of the lobby from the hall are the rooms of the New England Society. On the third floor is a smaller hall, known as Upper Music Hall.

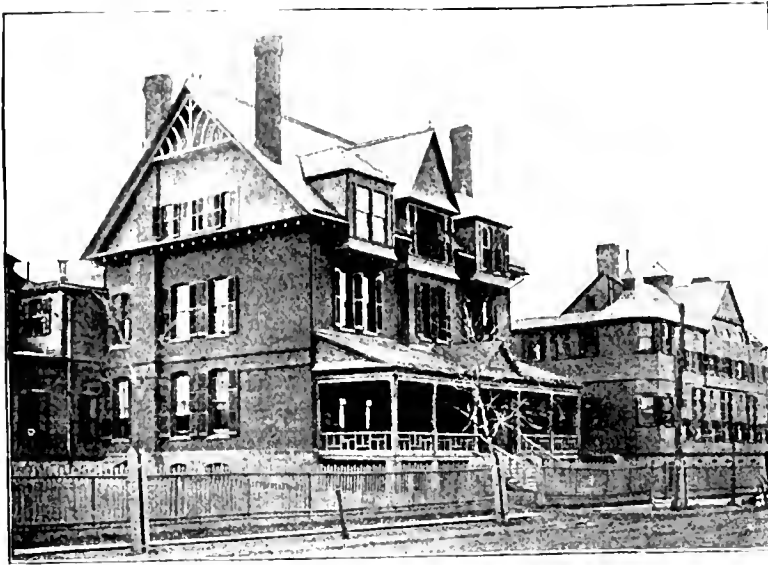
The Masonic Building, which stands on the north side of Main street, below the First Methodist Church, is an imposing brick structure, three stories high. The facade is of Philadelphia pressed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. On the first story are the post office and stores, and a broad entrance way opening upon the staircase leading to the upper stories. On the second floor are offices, and on the third floor is a handsomely appointed lodge room, which is occupied on different nights by Union and Corinthian Lodges, F. & A. M., and Orange Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. This building is the property of Union Lodge, which is one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the State of New Jersey. It was erected 3 years ago, and cost \$50,000. It is the handsomest Masonic building within a hundred miles of New York.

The Orange Memorial Hospital, which is a tasteful brick structure, is situated on Essex ave., near Henry st. It is the only hospital in the County outside the city of Newark, and is supported by the contributions of the benevolent in all the Oranges. It was originally founded by the



MASONIC HALL, ORANGE.

late John G. Vose, one of the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of Orange, to whose energy and public spirit the thriving settlement of Montrose is largely due. Mr. Vose was prompted to build the hospital as a memorial to a departed wife, whom he most tenderly loved, but not feeling altogether able to build such a hospital as he wished to see, from his private means, and feeling that others might like to join him in making this hospital a memorial of their departed ones, he gave it the name it at present bears. The idea became a popular one. Others gladly contributed to it in memory of their loved ones who had entered into rest, and from this slender beginning arose the present fine building. Only a few years ago Mr. John Burke, of Llewellyn Park, erected the Burke Pavilion, as an addition to the hospital, in memory of a departed brother. There are many beautiful memorials of others in and around the building. The hospital is under the control of a board of lady managers, whose members represent the leading families of all the Oranges. There is also an advisory board, composed of the



ORANGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

most prominent gentlemen of the four Oranges, while on the surgical staff are the leading physicians of the four places. Adjoining the hospital is the Training School for Nurses, the students of which care for the patients in the hospital while pursuing their studies.

A handsome edifice for the Home of the Good Shepherd, a home for aged people supported by the Episcopal churches of the Oranges, is also being erected on Essex av., in vicinity of hospital.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union have a tasteful brick edifice on the southwest corner of South Main and Commerce streets. This also contains a fair-sized hall for meetings.

The Orange Free Library occupies a modest frame building on South Main street, near Prince. It is becoming every year more popular.

The Bureau of Associated Charities, which is a sort of clearing house for all the charitable work of the city, and is designed to prevent fraud and imposition on the charitable, and at the same time to help the deserving poor, occupy a large, two-story frame building on Essex avenue.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

419 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

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Incorporated December, 1887.

SAMUEL COLGATE, *President.*

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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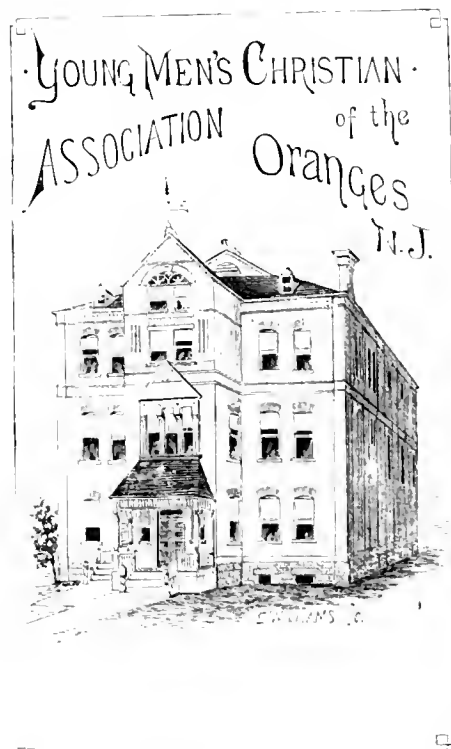
EDWIN W. LOGAN, *Physical Director.*

VALLEY BRANCH.—72 FREEMAN STREET.

GILBERT COLGATE, *Chairman.*

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COLORED DEPARTMENT.—WILLOW HALL, MAIN STREET.



CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Orange may well be called a city of churches. There is scarcely a denomination of any importance that is not represented within its limits. Many of its churches are models of architectural beauty. The oldest is the First Presbyterian. This is the oldest church organization in the County, outside of the city of Newark. It was organized in 1719, as "The Mountain Society," and was known as such for nearly or quite a century. As late as 1753 the parish embraced what is now Orange, East, West and South Orange, Livingston, Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell. In 1720 ground was purchased from Samuel Wheeler, on which to erect a house of worship. The site selected was in the middle of what is now Main Street, between Day and Cone streets. The roadbed parted at the church and ran on either side of it, meeting again beyond the edifice. In 1754, a second edifice was erected, also in the middle of Main Street. It was built of stone and was possessed of little or no architectural beauty. On June 11, 1783 the Legislature of New Jersey incorporated the Church under the title of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark. When the township of Orange was set off from Newark in 1806, it became necessary for the Church to change its corporate name, and by an act of the Legislature the title was changed to the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, which name it still bears. In May, 1811, a half acre of land was purchased on the north side of what is now Main street, of Stephen D. Day for \$400, and the present church edifice was erected. The corner stone was laid September 15, 1812. The old meeting house was taken down, and the material, as far as possible, was used in constructing the new. The stone tablet over the door of the old building was transferred to the inside of the tower of the new, where it remains at the present day. The church was dedicated in September, 1813. The old parsonage was built upon a four-acre lot purchased of Mathew Williams on the north side of Main street, opposite where Military Park now is, and included the lot now occupied by Grace Church, the plot being twenty acres in extent. The deed was given September 13, 1748. The price paid was four pounds per acre. The house was completed in the Summer of 1749, and in September of that year, Caleb Smith, the pastor of the church, with his young wife took possession of the house, which was then one of the best mansions west of Newark. The house was occupied thirteen years by Mr. Smith, was then leased to tenants, then occupied thirty years by another pastor, and fourteen years by another, and then used forty years as a tenement house, after which it was demolished. Some of the stones of the old parsonage were set in the dwelling of Albert Pierson, in 1854. Others were used in the foundations of Willow Hall, and others were converted into tomb-stones in Rosedale Cemetery. In 1836 measures were taken to provide a new parsonage. A lot on High street was purchased of Abraham Harrison at two dollars per foot. The lot was fifty feet front, and Mr. Harrison added a tract equally large by way of donation. The house was finished in the Spring of 1837 and occupied by the pastor, the Rev. William C. White. When Mr. White retired from active service in 1855 the church donated him the parsonage and lot, and this property is still in possession of his heirs. Among other means of defraying their expenses the trustees of the old First Presbyterian Church resolved to build a sloop in 1784, and run it between Newark and Albany, the parish to receive one-third of the profits of each trip. This sloop was known as the Orange Sloop. The sloop and the dock in Newark from which it ran, were sold about 1812. The present church edifice comprises a large portion of the building dedicated in 1813, but has been enlarged and remodeled several times. The church has always been prominently identified with the history of the town, and its members have always been noted for their ardent patriotism.

Rev. Jedediah Chapman, who was its pastor during the Revolutionary War, espoused warmly the cause of the Colonists, and more than once attempts were made to capture him and take him to the British Camp, in order that he might be punished for his outspoken loyalty to the cause of freedom. The loving vigilance of his people, however, frustrated all these attempts and he was enabled to escape in safety from British and Tory spies. During the civil war the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church were noted for their loyalty to the Union, and from the outbreak of the war till its close its pastor, the Rev. James Hoyt, was outspoken in his denunciation of secession and slavery, and in his support of the National government; indeed, the First Presbyterian Church was the rallying place for more than one

Union meeting, as well as for gatherings to furnish means to aid and relieve the soldiers, who were at the front or suffering from wounds and sickness in hospitals.

The Central Presbyterian Church had its origin from the fact that the First Presbyterian Church and the Second, now Brick Church, East Orange, belonged to the New School branch of the Presbyterian body, while there were among the parishioners of both churches, several families who had removed from New York and Brooklyn, who belonged to the New School. In November, 1866, a meeting was held in St. Mark's School house, on the borders of Llewellyn Park, to confer about a new church. On the 27th



MAIN ST., OPP. COMMON, LOOKING WEST

of November it was resolved by the same gentlemen to form a new congregation. Subsequent to this Central Hall was secured and fitted up as a place of worship. Public worship was first held there Sunday, December 16, 1866. The Church was organized with thirty-three members, by the Presbytery of Passaic, January 20, 1867. In 1869 a lot on the corner of Main and Prince streets was purchased, and the erection of the present church edifice was begun. The building was finished and dedicated July 14, 1872.

The German Presbyterian Church, whose edifice is situated on William street, between Park and Hillyer streets, had its origin in the earnest efforts of Rev. Christian Wismer, of the German Theological Seminary, of Bloomfield, who visited the German people of Orange with a view to organize a Mission or Church among them. He was well received by both Germans and Americans. The First Presbyterian Church tendered him the use of their session room for his services, and services were held there until 1866, when the First German Presbyterian Church of Orange was duly organized, with the Rev. Christian Wismer as pastor. The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid August 28, 1869, and the church was dedicated on the 28th of the following December.

The Methodist Church is very strong in Orange, having a large membership, and being very active in its work. The earliest Methodist services of which there are any record in the Oranges, were held in the old school house at Tory Corner in 1819 and '20, by Rev. Charles Pitman, a missionary. In the Autumn of 1828 Rev. Isaac Winner, of Belleville, held occasional services in the house of a Mr. Bishop, near the corner of Main and Cone streets. On the last Sunday in August, 1829, old Masonic Hall on Main street was hired by the Methodists, and opened for divine worship. On September 20, 1830, the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church purchased the lot on which the present edifice stands, and began the erection of a modest structure there. The first settled pastor was Rev. E. S. Jones, afterwards



MAIN ST., OPP. THE COMMON, LOOKING EAST

one of the most prominent Bishops of the Methodist Church. The first building was removed in 1850 and the present brick structure was erected in its place. It has been enlarged once or twice since, and the congregation is in a flourishing condition. From this church have sprung several Mission Chapels, as well as the large and flourishing Calvary M. E. Church in East Orange.

Grace Episcopal Church is the second of the churches of this communion in the Oranges, and is an offshoot from St. Mark's, West Orange. It was organized by the Rev. Joshua D. Berry, who had charge of a flourishing school in Orange. The town of Orange, which at that time comprised Orange, East and West Orange, was just entering upon its career of prosperity resulting from the infusion of New York and New England blood into the community, and the need of an Episcopal Church more centrally located than St. Mark's, was beginning to be felt. A meeting was held in Bodwell Hall, corner of Park and William streets, on March 5, 1854, when Grace Church parish was formally organized by the election of Jesse Williams and Philander J. Bodwell, as wardens, and eight vestrymen. The lot upon which Grace Church

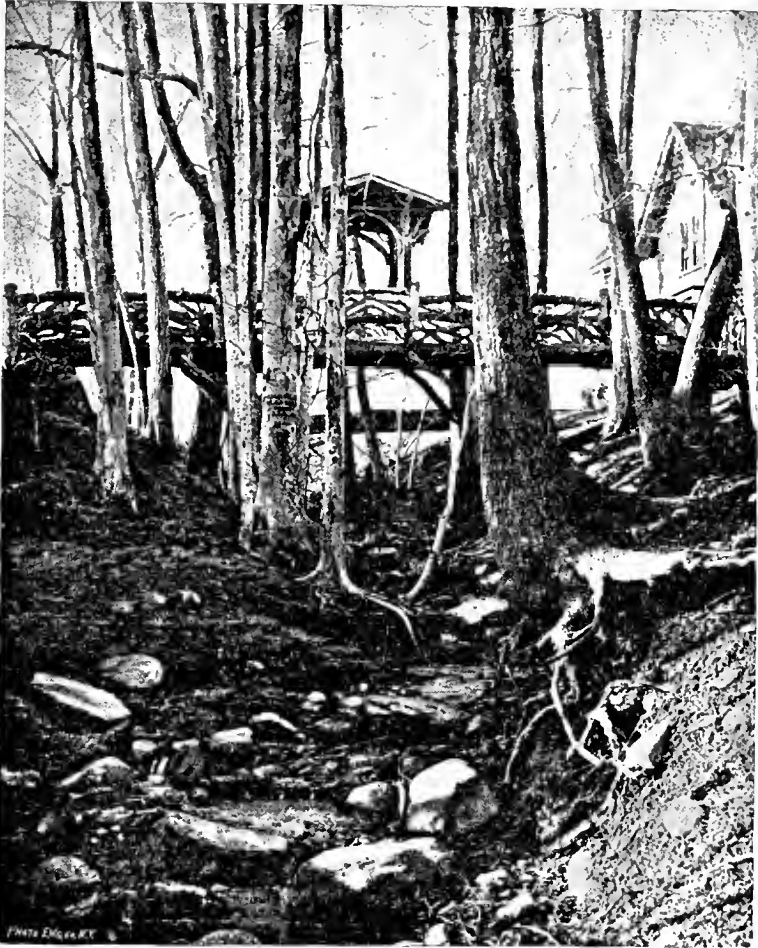
stands, was purchased from the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for \$3,000. Ground was broken for the new edifice during the Summer of 1856, and on August 12, of the same year, the corner stone was laid. The edifice is built of brown sand stone, taken from a quarry in Pleasant Valley, West Orange, and was completed during June, 1857. The Church was consecrated July 16, 1857, by the Right Reverend George W. Doane, D. D., L. L. D, Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, a large concourse of clergy being present. The cost of the church edifice and furniture was \$11,000. At that time there were 113 communicants in the parish. The first rector of the church was the Rev. James S. Bush, who entered upon his duties in July, 1856, and resigned in 1867. During the civil war, Mr. Bush was very outspoken in his loyalty to the Union, and in consequence incurred considerable hostility from certain ones who did not agree with his views. He held his own, however, and the Church soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most patriotic in Essex County. In 1868 Mr. Bush was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D. During this same year a rectory was built on William street, at a cost of \$9,000. Under the ministrations of Dr. Schuyler, the history of Grace Church has been one of progress and prosperity. In 1872 the congregation had increased to such an extent that an addition to the church was necessary, and a brownstone transept and chancel were added, and a new organ was procured, the cost of these improvements being \$20,000. In 1877 another addition was made, consisting of a brownstone Chapel and Sunday School room, costing \$6,000. During 1888 Grace Church was again enlarged and beautified, and in 1890 the tower erected.

The North Orange Baptist Church is the leading one of that denomination in the Oranges. It was organized in Waverly Hall, May 11, 1857, at first as a Mission and Sunday School. On August 2, 1857, thirty-nine persons signified their willingness to unite in the formation of a Baptist Church. On September 23, of the same year, the Rev. J. B. Moss was chosen pastor, and on November 5, 1857, he was installed, and the Church was publicly recognized by the council of Baptist churches, under the title of the North Orange Baptist Church. In December, 1859, the trustees purchased a lot on Main street, and erected a church, this being now a portion of the present lecture room and Sunday School. The present church was completed and dedicated May 31, 1874, and cost \$75,000. It has since been added to and is now one of the handsomest and most imposing structures in Orange, and forms a conspicuous feature of Main street, standing as it does, on the corner of Main and Prince streets, facing the common. It has always numbered among its membership some of the wealthiest of the citizens of Orange. The Church has always been a most liberal contributor to missionary, denominational, and benevolent objects.

The Orange Valley Congregational Church, which stands on Highland avenue, near Lincoln avenue, is one of the most unique and beautiful church edifices in Orange. It is built of trap rock from the mountain side, with brownstone trimmings, and is in the Gothic style of architecture. It was completed in 1868. The site on which the church stands, is a commanding bluff looking down upon the Orange Valley, and over across it upon the sloping sides of the Orange mountain, with its dense growth of forest, broken here and there by elegant villa sites and stately mansions, while in other directions may be obtained a superb view of the Oranges and the surrounding country. A chime of bells is hung in the tall steeple, and the sweet music of these bells can be heard for miles around. The first church edifice was down in the Valley, a short distance below, and is now occupied as a Roman Catholic Church. The first pastor of the Orange Valley Church, was the Rev George B. Bacon, D. D., son of Leonard Bacon, the famous abolitionist. Dr. Bacon was very vigorous in his denunciation of slavery, and in his support of the Union during the war of '61-'65, and formed one of a brilliant coterie of patriotic pastors, who did much to mould public sentiment in favor of maintaining the Union cause. Dr. Bacon remained pastor until his death, in 1876. During his pastorate the church was enlarged and a new organ procured.

The Roman Catholic Church in Orange had its beginning about 1848, although the parish was not organized until 1850. From its start its career has been one of unexampled prosperity, with the exception of an unfortunate financial disaster which overtook it fifteen or eighteen years ago, when, through some mistakes in its management it became involved in debt to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. The other Catholic Churches of the diocese, however, rallied to its support and it was saved. From 1850 to 1869, the congregation of St. John's Catholic Church worshiped in a modest frame structure which still stands on the corner of White and Chapel streets. This is now used as a hall. The present

beautiful structure stands on the corner of Ridge and White streets, the highest point of land in the city, and is surmounted by a stone spire terminating in a cross, and reaching an altitude of over two hundred feet. The tower contains a chime of bells of remarkably sweet tone. The church edifice is built of red sandstone and trap rock, in the Gothic style of architecture. It has a seating capacity of 1,000, and the membership of the Church is very large. In addition to this, it is the handsomest church in Orange. The parish owns a tasteful parochial residence, several halls, sisters' houses and parochial school



NEAR VALLEY ROAD.

buildings. The value of the Church property is in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The present pastor is the Rev. H. P. Fleming, who has been in charge since 1874.

Other parishes of the Roman Catholic Church are Our Lady of the Valley, corner of Nassau and Valley streets, and a German Catholic Church. Both have large congregations and are in a flourishing condition.

The most prominent cemetery in Orange is Rosedale. It is beautifully situated in the north-eastern extremity of the city, on Dodd and Washington streets, and contains about 100 acres, tastefully laid out. The surface of the ground is gently undulating, and the walks and drives are well kept, and shaded by grand old forest trees, as are also the burial plots. Artificial enclosures are being done away with, the lawn plan adopted wherever practical, and the culture of flowers is encouraged. A pretty little lake near the centre of the grounds, forms a charming feature of this silent city of the dead. Among the many

beautiful monuments here are a massive granite one on the plot of H. B. Auchincloss, a sarcophagus on the plot of R. E. Westcott, and an elaborate memorial cross erected by the late John G. Vose, of South Orange, in memory of a beloved wife.

The Old Burying Ground, as it is generally known, was for many years, the only burial place in the Oranges, and is the property of the First Presbyterian Church. It was deeded to the "Mountain Society" (now the First Presbyterian Church), by Nathaniel Wheeler for a burial place, soon after the organization of that society. In 1792 about two acres was added to it by purchase, from the heirs of Samuel Ogden. It is situated on the corner of Main and Scotland streets, and contains the remains of all the first settlers of the Oranges, as well as the ancestors of many of the prominent families of the place. Some of the tombstones date back as far as 1726. Here are to be found the familiar names of Harrison, Williams, Crane, Pierson, Dodd, Baldwin, Munn, Peck, Condit, Freeman and many others. For years this cemetery has not been used for interment, except in very rare cases, when some descendant of the old families was brought there to be laid away among his forefathers. The cemetery was in a state of shameful neglect for a long period, but lately it has been cleared up and put in order, but even now it is anything but an attractive place of sepulchre.

St. Mark's Cemetery is situated on Main street, adjoining the Old Burying Ground. It is in a better condition than the latter, and contains the remains of the Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Maryland, who was the first rector of St. Mark's Church, before his elevation to the episcopate, and who made his Summer home in Orange, and died there in 1879; also the bodies of Benjamin Williams, and Caleb Harrison, the founders of St. Mark's Church, and the Rev. James A. Williams, for forty-seven years its rector. Interments are but rarely made here now, Rosedale Cemetery being the principal burial place in the Oranges.

St. John's Cemetery is situated on the corner of Park avenue and Chapel street, and is entered by a drive-way from White street. It is the chief burial place of the Roman Catholics of Orange, and is tastefully laid out.

WEST ORANGE.

The township of West Orange is the most westerly and northerly of all the Oranges. It was created by an act of the Legislature, March 11, 1862, when the township of Fairmount was formed from portions of Orange, Caldwell and Livingston. In 1863 the Legislature, in consequence of troubles which had arisen in regard to the public schools, set off another portion of Orange to the township of Fairmount, and changed the name of Fairmount to West Orange. The township contains within its boundaries, some of the most beautiful and picturesque drives and avenues in Essex County, and some of the most elegant and costly villas in Northern New Jersey. In its limits are also Llewellyn and Hutton Parks, and the famous Eagle Rock. Two mountain ranges cross the township, running nearly parallel to each other from northeast to southwest. These are known respectively as the First and Second mountains. The former was called by the Indians the Watchung mountain. The principal stream in the township is the West branch of the Rahway river. The mountain heights abound in attractive views, some of which have already been described. The township is noted for its fine streets and broad avenues, nearly all of which are paved with Telford pavement. The principal streets are also lighted with electricity. West Orange is preeminently a place of residences, although there are a few hat factories in the place, as well as the Edison laboratory and phonograph works.

The town contains some of the finest residences, with extensive grounds, in New Jersey; also, a number of old-fashioned houses, the residences of descendants of the old settlers of the place. Some of them are nearly a hundred years old, while others date back to the Revolutionary period.

West Orange has a fine system of public schools, the principal ones being in St. Mark's district, where there are two school buildings, one a large stone structure on Valley road, near the main entrance of Llewellyn Park, the other in the Valley on Freeman street. The township is governed by a committee of five citizens, elected by the people each Spring, and known as the Township Committee. It has an excellent police force, but no fire department.

The township contains within its limits several flourishing churches; the oldest and the largest of these is St. Mark's Episcopal. This may be considered a daughter of Trinity Church, Newark. In the latter part of the last century, Benjamin Williams, a man noted for his independence of thought and action, his devout and godly life, as well as the sincerity of his religious convictions, felt it his duty to leave the Presbyterian Church, to which he had hitherto belonged, and connect himself with the Church of England. The nearest church of that body was Trinity, Newark, which was situated six miles distant from his home. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Williams, with his family, was in the habit of driving to Trinity Church every Sunday, for years. In the year 1808 the Rev. Joseph Willard, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark,



A WEST ORANGE ROAD

reported to the Episcopal Convention of New Jersey, "that he had performed divine service and preached twice at Benjamin Williams's, Orange, where he had large and attentive congregations; that there were several families who appeared to be attached to the Episcopal Church, and who regularly attended at Newark." The families thus alluded to were those of Benjamin Williams and his sons. These families continued under the care of Trinity Church, Newark, and were favored with occasional services until 1819, when Bishop John Croes, the first Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, visited them, and continued from this time until his death, to include this neighborhood in his visitations. A portion of the house of Benjamin Williams, where the first service of the Episcopal Church was held, is still standing on Eagle Rock avenue, and is occupied by his descendants. In 1825 Orange was made a missionary station, and placed in charge of Rev. Benjamin Holmes, a missionary. The family of Caleb Harrison, also an influential resident of Orange, had joined the Episcopalians, and the little band of worshippers felt encouraged to take steps for the formation of the parish. On April 7, 1827, the parish of St. Mark's was

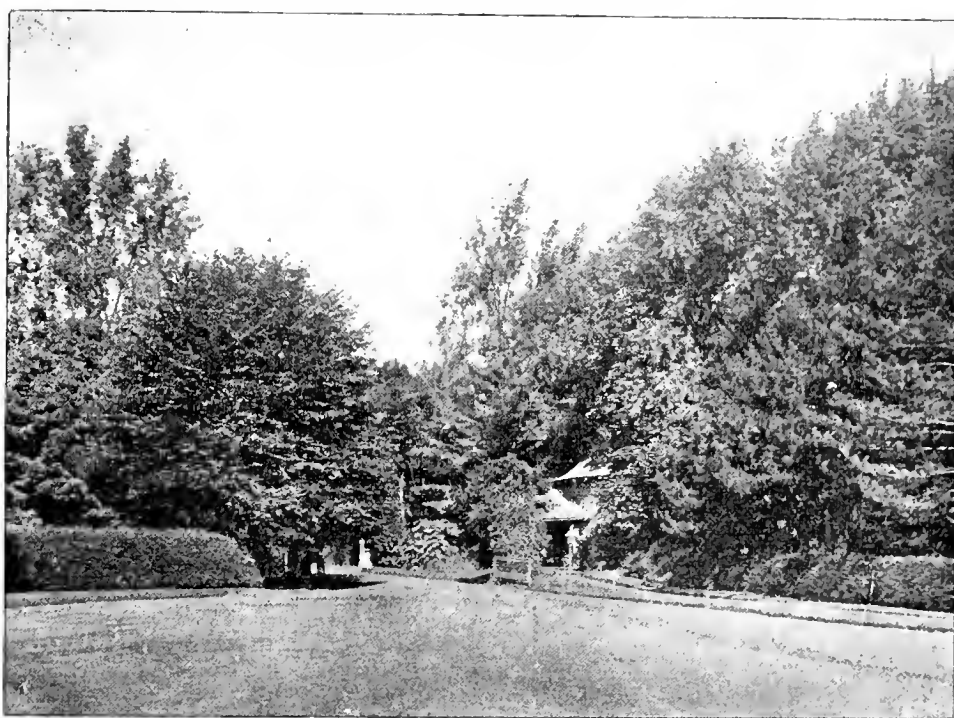
incorporated under the laws of the State. The corner stone of the Church edifice was laid May 12, 1828, and the Church was consecrated in 1829, but the venerable Benjamin Williams, its founder, did not live to see the fulfillment of his hopes, having died September 4, 1826. Rev. Mr. Holmes reported to the Diocesan Convention in 1829, that there were fifty-four families in the parish. Mr. Holmes was called as rector, but, having received a similar call at the same time from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, he accepted the latter, and the Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham was called as the first rector. He took charge June 1, 1829. On November 1, 1831, he resigned to give his whole attention to literary work connected with the Church. He afterwards became bishop of Maryland, and one of the foremost bishops in the Episcopal Church in America. He made his Summer home in St. Mark's parish, and died there October 17, 1879. His funeral was held in old St. Mark's and he is buried in its cemetery. On November 10, 1830, the vestry of St. Mark's called the Rev. Benjamin Holmes to be their rector. He accepted the appointment February 20, 1831, and soon after took charge of the parish, but was not formally instituted until July 4, 1831. One of the first acts of the vestry after Mr. Holmes' institution was to build a tower on the church and procure a bell, and in September, 1833, an organ was purchased. In 1834 a house and lot was purchased for a rectory. This house and lot was sold two years later. Mr. Holmes died in 1836, deeply regretted by all his people, and beloved by the entire population. On his death the eyes of the congregation were turned to the Rev. James A. Williams, a grandson of the founder of the Church, who had just been ordained deacon, and he was called to the rectorship. At his suggestion, however, the call was made but for six months, as he was young and without experience. He was formally called to the rectorship January 25, 1837, and on September 9, of the same year, he was formally instituted by Bishop Doane. His charge of the parish lasted forty-seven years, his death occurring September 2, 1883. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College during his incumbency. While he was rector, St. Mark's Church prospered greatly, and was three times enlarged, and from this Church have sprung directly or indirectly the following parishes, all of which are strong and vigorous: Grace, Orange; All Saints, Orange; Holy Innocents, West Orange; Christ, East Orange; Holy Communion, South Orange; St. Paul's, East Orange; Christ, Bloomfield, and St. Luke's, Montclair. Dr. Williams' talents and great executive ability soon gave him a prominent position in the diocese, and for forty years he was President of its Standing Committee. St. Mark's church is and always has been one of the foremost parishes in the diocese, in point of parochial work, and contributions for missionary and benevolent objects, and its success is largely due to the earnest, zealous and self-sacrificing labors of Dr. Williams, who possessed to a remarkable degree, the love, confidence and esteem, not only of his own people, but of the entire community. In 1884 the Rev. Bishop Falkner was called to the rectorship, and at once actively entered upon the duties, following the same wise and prudent course which had been pursued by his predecessor. In 1886 and 1887 the Church was again remodeled and enlarged. A new sanctuary and chancel were added, and a handsome altar and reredos of Caen stone were erected in memory of the Rev. Dr. Williams. At the same time a handsome stained glass window was placed in the chancel, in memory of the late Bishop Whittingham, the first rector of the Church. This Church abounds in beautiful memorials of the departed; among them, the pulpit in memory of Rev. John Lee Watson, D. D., a former assistant, a beautiful font in memory of one of the Wilmerding family, and several fine stained glass windows to commemorate departed parishioners. Under Mr. Falkner's administration, St. Mark's has prospered greatly, and there are a number of flourishing societies connected with the parish. The Church also maintains a chapel on Washington street.

Among other flourishing churches in West Orange are the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridgeway and Mountain avenues; Church of the Holy Innocents, St. Cloud, Rev. Charles S. Stocking, rector; the Second Valley Congregational Church, and the Pleasant Valley German Presbyterian Church.

West Orange is more widely known as being the site of Llewellyn Park, than for anything else; indeed, it was this park which first gave a boom to the Oranges, and it has done more to introduce them to public notice than anything else. This park owes its existence to Llewellyn S. Haskell, a New York druggist, who came to Orange in 1855. Endowed with a keen love of nature, and a remarkably acute artistic perception, he saw at a glance the beauties and possibilities of the forests and glades of the mountain side, to make up one of the most beautiful parks that is to be found in the vicinity of New York. He

purchased from the various owners, their wooded tracts, rugged quarries and rolling farm lands, amounting in all to nearly eight hundred acres, which he proceeded to lay out in winding roads, romantic bridal paths, rustic rambles, cascades, lakes, flower gardens, lawns and attractive villa sites, the whole forming one grand landscape garden of rare poetic beauty. In fact, Llewellyn Park is a combination of rare genius and natural beauty. It belongs to the people who live in it, but the large-hearted and liberal-minded man who founded it, always while he controlled it, insisted that it should be open under proper restrictions to the public, at all times except on Sundays, and this policy has ever since been maintained. There is no sameness in the Park, either in its architecture, its landscape gardening, or its views. The roads are smooth and perfectly kept, and nearly all of them are paved with Telford. These avenues carry out the romance of the place in their names. Tulip avenue, Oak Bend, Wildwood avenue, Cliff avenue Mountain avenue, Glen avenue and Glenellyn, are all suggestive.

The trees in Llewellyn Park are also a feature of this beauty spot of the Oranges. Many of them are old monarchs of the forest, that were standing when the Williamses and Harrisons bought the land of the Indians, for a few handfuls of gunpowder, some beads, brass buttons, blankets and rum. Others,



ENTRANCE TO LLEWELLYN PARK.

of course, are of more recent growth; others again were brought from distant lands by Mr. Haskell, and set out with his own hand. There are stately tulips, majestic oaks, waving maples, silvery beech, graceful lindens, elm and oak, towering chestnuts, weeping willow, all forming one harmonious whole. Then, too, there are superb shrubs and flowers, which go still farther to enhance the beauty of the landscape. A life-size bust of Mr. Haskell stands upon a granite pedestal at the left hand side of the main entrance to the Park, and testifies alike to the worth of the man and the affectionate regard with which his name is cherished, not only by the dwellers in the Park that bears his honored name, but by the people of the Oranges generally. Among the elegant residences in this Park, are those of Thomas A. Edison, the great electrician, John Burke, David L. Wallace, D. A. Heald, President of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, O. D. F. Munn, of the Scientific American, George J. Seabury, William Barr, Wendell Philips Garrison of the Evening Post, R. C. Browning and H. B. Auchincloss.

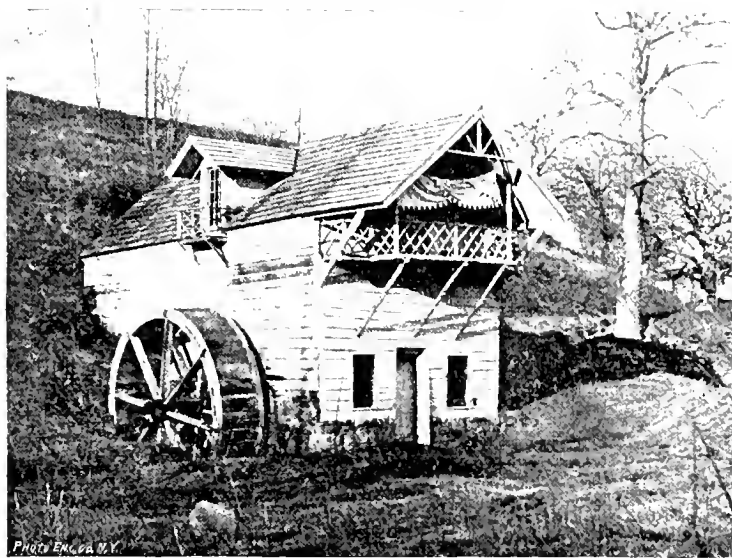
Another point of attraction alluded to in the drives about the Oranges, is Eagle Rock. It is worthy, however, of a more extended notice, as for many years, long, in fact, before Llewellyn Park was thought of, it was a noted place of vantage for obtaining a view of the surrounding country, and tourists flocked to it from all directions. It stands on the highest summit of the First mountain, a short distance above the Eagle Rock avenue gate of the Park. From its summit may be seen the Oranges, Clinton, Newark, Elizabeth, Newark Bay, the Kills, Staten Island, the Narrows, New York Bay, Jersey City, New York and the Brooklyn Bridge. In another direction can be seen Bloomfield, Montclair and Paterson, in the distance. The Rock is reached by a line of stages from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western station in Orange, which makes frequent trips. The rock derives its name from the fact that about two centuries ago a pair of eagles built their nest in one of the lofty trees on its top. At its entrance stands a quaint, ivy-grown structure, whose style of architecture belongs to the mediæval period. It is the former residence of Mr. Haskell, who owned the Rock, and is aptly called the Eerie.

The point of attraction in West Orange to the scientist, the electrician and the student is the laboratory of the celebrated Thomas A. Edison. It is visited weekly, and almost daily, by distinguished men from all over the world. The series of buildings which make up the laboratory, are situated on the corner of Valley road and Lakeside avenue. They are all substantial brick structures. The main one, which is directly on the corner, is an imposing edifice, three stories in height. This contains on the first floor, a magnificent library which is finely finished in ash and oak, artistically carved. It is provided with galleries and alcoves, by which the upper tiers of book shelves are reached, these shelves running from the floor to the ceiling, and being filled with valuable works on electricity and kindred subjects. A large open fire place is a feature of this room. Near the centre of the library is Mr. Edison's private desk, which is connected by electric call bells, and speaking tubes with all portions of the series of buildings. In the rear of the library, on the first floor, is the store room. This is a veritable museum, or, rather, it is a combination of museum, grocery store, iron-mongers shop, drug house and tinware establishment. Indeed, it would be hard to mention any article that is not represented there. There are skins, hair, horns, hoofs, teeth of almost every known domestic and wild animal, including tusks of elephants, hide of rhinoceros and hippopotamus, horn of antelope, antler of deer, shark's teeth, lama's wool and specimens of many other beasts, too numerous to mention. There are also, almost every known variety of grain and cereals, fishes from all quarters of the globe, the rarest and most costly of drugs and chemicals, ore of gold, silver, copper, tin, etc. Here, too, may be found flour, sugar and many other commodities found in a grocery store, as well as a collection of iron and tinware of various sorts. The reason for this remarkable collection is that Mr. Edison is continually making experiments in all directions, and it is necessary for him to have at hand, and in easy reach, all these articles, as there is no telling when he may be called upon to use them. On the second story of this building are a number of small rooms, in which Mr. Edison's assistants are making experiments, conducting researches and completing work under his direction. On the front part of the third story is a large hall, where tests are made of the phonograph, and exhibitions given of its wonders. Back of this hall are small work rooms, and a well fitted up photograph gallery, and a room devoted to the display of Mr. Edison's inventions in the telegraph and telephone. To the north of the main building is a long, low, one-story brick structure, known as the galvanometer building. It is filled with the most delicately adjusted instruments for measuring electric currents, and one peculiarity of the structure is that there is not a particle of iron or steel in its construction, all the nails, nuts, and screws being of copper. North of this building are the chemical rooms, where experiments are made. In another portion of the grounds are the boiler and engine houses, forges, etc. A short distance east of the laboratory, and just over the Orange line, is another cluster of brick and frame buildings, which form the Edison Phonograph Works. Here all the cylinders for the phonographs made throughout the country are prepared, and here, too, are made the famous talking dolls.

DRIVES IN AND ABOUT THE ORANGES.

The Oranges have long been noted for their many and attractive drives, with fine paved road beds, broad streets, romantic scenery, ever changing vistas of hill and mountain, woodland and fields, wild and rocky mountain ledges, wrought into weird, fantastic shapes, by mighty convulsions of nature, ages

ago, in the throes of the world's creation, in one quarter alternate with stately mansions and charming villa sites, with well kept lawns and spacious grounds in the other. The streets are paved with Telford pavement and are as hard and smooth as a floor. Orange was the pioneer in adopting this pavement, which is now general throughout Essex County, and the credit of its introduction is due to Daniel Brennan, Jr., and George Spottiswoode. This pavement has all been paid for by the adjacent property owners. There are more than seventy-five miles of this pavement laid in the streets of the Oranges. Main street is the principle thoroughfare of Orange and East Orange. It extends from the Newark city line in a westerly direction to Valley street, West Orange, and is really a continuation of Orange street, Newark. Its course is irregular, following as it does the original old road of a century ago. From Prince street to Willow Hill, Main street proper, is 150 feet wide. On the south side of the street between these points, is a narrow strip of land, containing many handsome trees and dignified by the name of the Common. On the east side of the Common is South Main street, which joins Main street at each end of the Common. Main street is closely built up along its entire route, through both Orange and East Orange and on it are many elegant places.



THE OLD MILL.

This street, however, is more of a business thoroughfare than a place of residence. On it are situated in the City of Orange, the First Presbyterian, North Baptist, Central Presbyterian, First Methodist and Grace Episcopal Churches, and in East Orange, the Brick Presbyterian, First Reformed, Christ Episcopal, Calvary Methodist, Munn Avenue Presbyterian and First Congregational Churches. Here, too, in both

places are the banks, leading business houses and offices, the newspaper offices, and in Orange, Music Hall, the Masonic Temple, the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union building and the Free Library. In East Orange are the People's Bank, and the Commonwealth building. Park avenue, which is 100 feet wide, and paved with Telford, extends from Llewellyn Park entrance, West Orange, easterly in an almost direct line to Bloomfield avenue, Newark, a distance of four miles. It is skirted by fine residences, and from the many hills over which it passes, fine views may be



AN OLD HOMESTEAD.

obtained of the surrounding country, notably at the intersection of Park avenue, Park, and Washington streets, and at Park avenue and High street, Park avenue and Prospect street. Central avenue, which is also 100 feet wide, extends from the Valley road, West Orange, in a circuitous course through Orange and East Orange to the Newark line, and thence through that City to Broad street. It is also paved with Telford and is one of the most popular drives in Essex County. High, Center, Harrison, Prospect and Grove streets, and Arlington, Munn, Eagle Rock and Highland avenues, are among the handsome drives and resident streets of the Oranges. Among the many attractive drives in and around the Oranges, it is often hard to determine just where to go, therefore, a few delightful drives are suggested by one who all his life has been a resident of the Oranges, and is familiar with every lane and by-path in Essex County. For an early morning drive take Main street to Center, turn south, follow the latter road into South Orange avenue, then turning westwardly, cross the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at South Orange station, and then keeping straight on this thoroughfare to the crest of the mountain, and continuing about a half a mile back to Hemlock Falls. Here digress from the road for a few moments to view the Falls, which will well repay a visit. Turning into South Orange avenue once more, proceed a short distance, and then go to the right on a road running back of the mountain ridge, pass through the beautiful settlement of St. Cloud, and then following any one of the roads going east, pass to the face of the mountain, and by the residence of William Crosby Brown and George V. Hecker, on the extreme ridge, pause again, to enjoy one of the most magnificent views in Essex County. Directly at your feet lies the township of West Orange, with the tall spire of old St. Mark's looming up before you, beyond that is the City of Orange, and beyond that still farther, lies East Orange and Newark, the Oranges and Newark, looking from the height, like one great city. Beyond Newark the Passaic winds in and out like a silver thread, and looking still farther east you see the Hackensack, Jersey City, New York, and off in the distance, the misty outlines of the Brooklyn Bridge. Turn now your eye in another direction, and glance to your right, there lies the Orange Valley, with its number of hat factories and the homes of its prosperous and happy operators. Beyond this lie Montrose and South Orange, with their beautiful residences, and still farther away are Clinton, the lower portion of Newark, and in the southeast, in the distance, can be seen the hazy outline of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, standing on Bedloe's Island, and holding aloft her torch at the gateway of the great Metropolis, to point the coming millions of the old world, to freedom, progress and prosperity. Look now to your left, a view of surpassing beauty meets your eye. The country, which is a rolling one, is far more romantic in this quarter than in any other. Here are to be seen many elegant country residences and fine farm lands. That large cluster of brick buildings, a little north of St. Mark's Church, are the laboratory, electrical and phonograph works of Thomas A. Edison. That first little settlement beyond is Tory Corner, whose history dates back to the Revolution; beyond this again lies Bloomfield and Montclair, studded with the country seats of New York's merchant princes. Leaving this superb view with reluctance, you follow the Ridge road down into Northfield avenue, take that avenue down around the turn at Bluebird corner, pass the residences of O. S. Cades and the Collamote family, the Country Club House, at Hutten Park, the Heckscher mansion, and the residence of Mr. S. O.



A PARK RESIDENCE.

Rollinson, and come out on Valley road by St. Mark's Church, then go down Main street to the place of starting, or, if you desire a longer drive, go north up Valley road past St. Mark's Church, up to Llewellyn Park entrance, but do not attempt to do the Park; that will keep for another drive, turn down Park avenue, climb the steep hills, go down on the other side and keep on until Prospect street is reached, turn down Prospect street, and through that thoroughfare to Main street, and thence to the place of starting.



IN THE PARK.

For an afternoon ride the following is suggested. Take Main street to High, thence to Park avenue, and direct to Llewellyn Park entrance on Valley road. Drive through the main gateway of the Park, take the centre one of the three roads, which is Glen avenue, follow this up around the turn by the quarry, continue up Park way, passing the elegant residence of Thomas A. Edison, which stands on the corner of Park way and Glen avenue, go on still up this road until Eagle Rock way is reached, turn to the latter road and drive past the residences of

O. D. Munn and D. L. Wallace, stopping to admire the beautiful view which greets your eye at this point, pass through the park gate, take the road running under Eagle Rock, thence out to Bloomfield avenue, Montclair, follow the latter avenue up to Gould avenue, turn aside there and visit the Newark City Home, an institution for the reformation of wayward boys and girls, then retrace your course to Bloomfield avenue, continue on through Verona and Caldwell to the County penitentiary, which is the model penal institution of New Jersey, and well worthy a visit, and having done that turn about, go down Bloomfield avenue to any one of the cross streets going towards Orange, and thence through Washington, Park or Prospect street, back to the centre of Orange.

Another charming drive is down Main street to Harrison, thence through that street, passing many of the handsomest residences in Orange, thence along South Orange avenue past Seton Hall College, thence into the Ridgewood road, thence into Luddington avenue, into Gregory avenue, and following that thoroughfare, pass under the mountain, coming out on Mount Pleasant avenue, and entering the gate of Llewellyn Park a short distance below, drive through Wildwood and Mountain avenues,



VIEW NEAR BLOOMFIELD

passing the residence of the Martin family, D. A. Heald, of the Home Insurance Co., Carthwood, the residence of Mr. Geo. J. Seabury, thence down Tulip avenue, passing the beautiful country sites of David Green and William Barr, and continuing down Tulip avenue to the main gate on Valley road, thence down Park avenue to Day street, and so back to the centre of the city.

Another charming drive may be had by following Main street up to St. Mark's Church, thence taking Valley street and Eagle Rock avenue up to Eagle Rock, and there feast your eyes upon the magnificent panorama spread out before you. After leaving the Rock, follow any of the beautiful drives under the mountain, take a short trip through Montclair, and thence make your way back to Orange through Washington and Prospect streets. These drives can be multiplied in an almost endless variety by simply consulting a map of the Oranges and adjacent townships, for go in whatever direction you will in any of the Oranges, you are sure to find romantic scenery, stately homes and magnificent road-beds on which to speed your horses.

Do you desire a drive through the more rural part of the Oranges? If so, you will find much to interest and please you by going through the beautiful valley which lies between the First and Second mountains in West Orange. Starting from any point in Orange, drive up to St. Mark's church, West Orange, thence up Northfield avenue to Prospect avenue, following that beautiful avenue in its winding course, passing on the

way the unique and beautiful Summer residence of Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, continue along Prospect avenue until Eagle Rock avenue is reached, then follow the latter road down through that most exquisite of vales aptly named Pleasant Valley, passing on your way many picturesque and quaint old farm-houses, follow this road as far as the top of the Second mountain, thence make your way back along the mountain through Livingston, and so down Mount Pleasant avenue to West Orange, and then down Valley road home.

MANUFACTURIES.

Orange, though known chiefly as a city of elegant homes, is also, and always has been, a manufacturing place of no small importance. It divides with Danbury, Connecticut, the prestige of being one of the chief centres of the felt hat industry, and for many years in its earlier days it rivaled Newark in the manufacture of fine boots and shoes. Of late years, however, this latter business has drifted away from Orange, and this industry is of comparatively small importance here. Two hundred years ago, when the early settlers arrived in Orange, the first industrial pursuit they were called upon to engage in was the clearing of small patches on which to erect their cabins and rear the crops for the support of themselves and their families. Looking around them they saw dense forests of sturdy oaks, lofty pines, branching hemlocks, silvery beeches, and graceful ash and maple. The red men, peaceful and friendly, because dealt with in a spirit of honor and fairness, yet roamed the by-paths that led through the forest to the mountain top, or built their wigwams along the brooks that flowed through the grassy valleys below. Bears, foxes and wild animals ran at large where are now superb drives, crowded with fashionable turnouts. The clearing away of the timber became a source of profitable revenue to the pioneer settlers, as they found a



ON THE CANAL, NEAR BLOOMFIELD

ready market for staves and headings in Newark and New York. The purchasers were sloop owners sailing between those ports and the West Indies, the staves and headings being converted into sugar and molasses hogsheads. The demand for these articles led to the establishment of sawmills. The pioneer sawmill, as nearly as can be ascertained, was erected on Wigwam brook in 1728, by Samuel Harrison, a son of one of the original settlers. It stood about sixty rods north of the residence of the late Judge Jesse Williams, on the corner of Day and Washington streets. Mathew Williams, also a descendent of one of the first settlers, built a sawmill still further up the Wigwam brook, and later on two of his descendants, Samuel and Amos Williams, constructed a tannery on the same brook. This tannery was for many years one of the leading establishments of the kind in the country. John Condit also built a small tannery and shoe shop near where St. Mark's Church stands. All of these, however, were long ago abandoned and tanneries have become a thing of the past in Orange. The first grist mill in Orange was built in 1780, on the site now occupied by the old stone mill building of the late Judge Jesse Williams. The original structure was a frame one, and the present stone walls were built around the old mill in 1840. During the last quarter of the last century, Col. John Condit built a paper mill on Wigwam brook, about half a mile above where the Day street bridge now is. The manufacture of fur hats was established in 1785 or 1790. James Condit was the pioneer hatter of the place; his shop was on Parrow brook, on the line of what is now Centre street. Previous to 1840 the hating industry was one of relatively small importance, but from that time on it continued to grow, although it is only of late years that it has developed to its present large proportions. There are now about thirty-five firms and companies engaged in the manufacture of hats in the Oranges, employing about two thousand hands, and paying out on an average \$20,000 weekly for wages.

ORANGE SEWERAGE.

During the past summer, Carroll Ph. Bassett, C. E., of Newark, presented to the Common Council a comprehensive report on a proposed sewerage system for the city, with full plans, profiles and specifications. The recommendations of this report have been endorsed by Messrs. Stearns & Gray, consulting engineers, employed by the city, and approved by a Citizens' Committee of uncommon ability, after careful examination. In view of these facts, it seems probable that the system, as planned by Mr. Bassett, will be constructed in the near future.

Some description of the plan will therefore be of interest. It is proposed to collect storm water and household wastes separately. In every street will be laid a pipe sewer to receive all household and manufacturing wastes. In some cases roof water will be taken into these lines.

Wherever storm water accumulates on the surface in sufficient quantities to cause damage or inconvenience, it is taken into underground conduits leading to the main drainage channels, where the filthy brooks now run (which are also to go under ground), and eventually go to the west branch of the Second river, leaving the city near E. Day and River streets, and flowing to the Passaic, or to the east branch of the Rahway, leaving the city near Montrose, and flowing through South Orange, etc., to Rahway.

Wherever the ground is wet or swampy, drains will be laid in the trenches with the sewers, and discharged into the storm water conduits.

Although the surface water flows in opposite directions, as stated above, it is proposed to collect all the sewage proper to one point in the northeastern section of the city. This is accomplished by an intercepting sewer, along Scotland street, running opposite to the surface grade and leading through West Orange to Lakeside avenue, and thence to River and East Day.

The "Valley" section below Scotland street, is collected at a pumping station near Morris and Valley streets, and pumped into the Scotland street sewer just mentioned. The total area of the city is about 1,400 acres and the district to be pumped is less than 240 acres. The house sewers vary in size, from eight inches to twenty-four inches in diameter. The storm sewers increase from twelve inches to ten feet three inches in diameter.

The effect of the storm-water system will be to obliterate the unsightly brooks from the surface, reclaim much waste land in the heart of the city, and make it productive property and materially lower the level of ground-water throughout the city, thereby increasing its healthfulness.



THE NEW BANK BUILDING.

Orange National Bank, Main Street, near Cone, Orange, N. J. The Orange National Bank is certainly one of the best known institutions of any kind in this section of the country, not only from its having been established so many years ago, but for the most important of all reasons, that it is as thoroughly sound and reliable a financial institution as can be found in this neighborhood. The bank was chartered as a State institution as far back as 1828, and in 1865 it was reorganized as a National Bank. During considerably more than half a century it has held a high position among the foremost institutions of a like nature in the State, maintaining its steady, even way through revolutions and changes of many kinds. This is due to the conservative policy

pursued by the directors and officers of the bank, who have ever made it their chief interest to preserve the high credit of the bank unimpaired. The names of these gentlemen are as follows: Directors: T. J. Smith, president; J. W. Smith, cashier; Elias O. Doremus, John L. Blake, James Peck, Charles M. Decker, Josiah F. Dodd, Charles Williams, Abijah F. Tillon. The bank has a capital of \$150,000, and a surplus of \$175,000, with total assets of nearly a million and a half of dollars, and enjoys the most favorable relations with other companies throughout the country. The building occupied is situated next to the corner of Main and Cone streets, in a very central position, and when finished will be the business building of the Oranges.



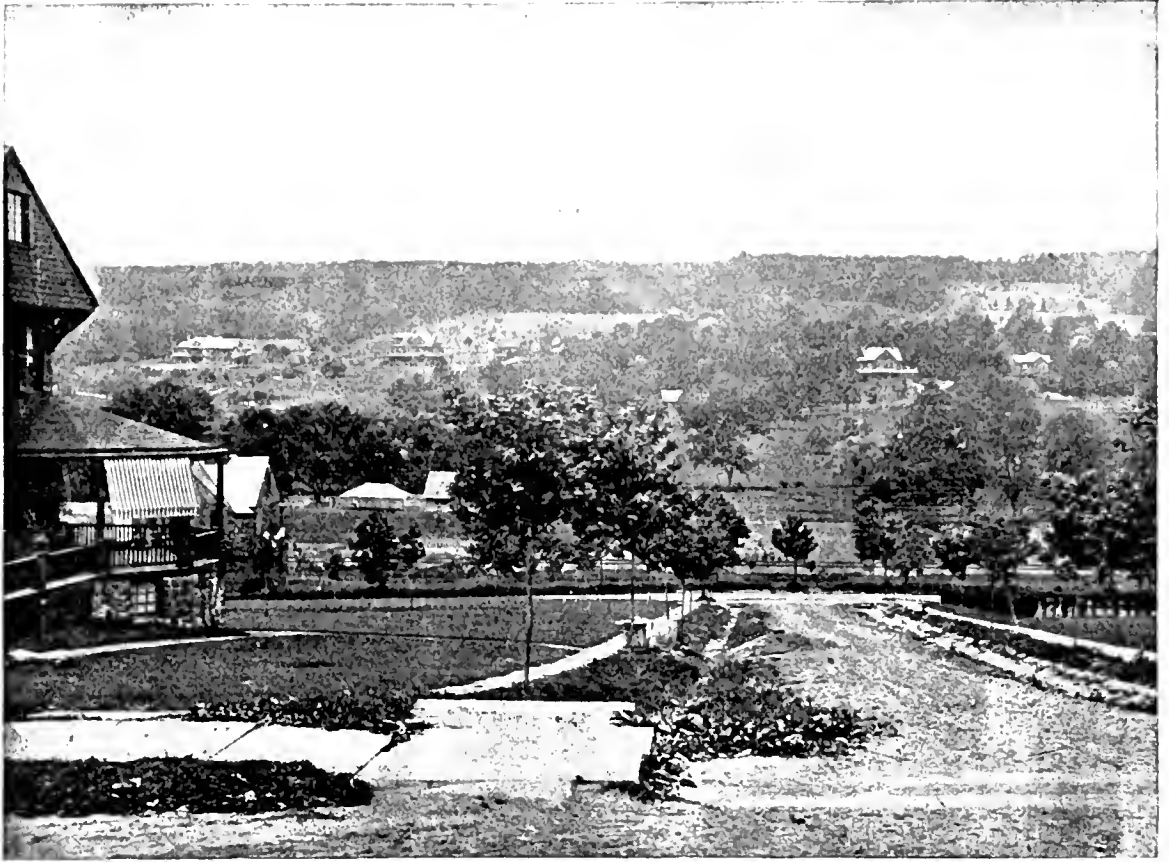
SOUTH ORANGE, FROM THE VALLEY ROAD.

SOUTH ORANGE.

The history of South Orange as a locality, dates back to a period long anterior to the date of its organization as a township. Indeed there never has been the close affiliation between South Orange and the other Oranges, that has always existed between the three other Oranges with each other, the people of South Orange having as a rule been identified more with Newark. The place was originally settled by some of the pioneers of Newark. Exactly how the name of South Orange originated is not known, but tradition has it that Nathan Squier, an old resident of South Orange, first used it at a sale of wood at vendue. Among the old settlers are the Kilburns, Heddens, Lindsleys, Baldwins, Smiths, Cranes and Balls. The town was incorporated in 1860. One of the first records in reference to roads in the vicinity of South Orange, is found in the proceedings of the town meeting of Orange, where reference is made under the date of October 8, 1705, to the laying out of a road from what is now Main street, Orange, "south by a line of marked trees to Joseph Riggs' house;" this was, undoubtedly, what is now called Valley street in Orange and West Orange, and the Ridgewood road in South Orange. In the records in the same date, reference is made to the laying out of "another road from said Riggs' to town, to run by a path as straight as may be, and by a line of marked trees from the first mentioned road, north at the foot of said mountain." The road referred to is now South Orange avenue. As early as 1718, Dr. Arents and Daniel Dod carried on a saw-mill on the Rahway river. Joseph Pierson's two mills, a saw-mill and a grist-mill, were well known institutions in 1740, and there was also a saw-mill located near where the Mountain station now stands.

The educational history of South Orange dates back as far as 1787, for records are still extant of repairs upon a school-house in that place. One of the items charged for in the bill of repairs is one quart

of rum, one shilling, and one quart of spirits, one shilling. Various charges seem to indicate that it was one for repairs. In fact, old residents of South Orange have had it from their ancestors that they attended school in a stone building on a point of land near the intersection of what are now known as South Orange and Irvington avenues. The records of the Columbian school date back to 1814, when the school was incorporated. The price of tuition in the school was fixed at \$1.75 per quarter, with an additional



ORANGE MOUNTAINS, FROM SCOTLAND STREET.

charge of 25 cents for arithmetic and an additional 25 cents for grammar, and scholars were also charged for firewood. The school was not made absolutely free until many years later. At present there are several flourishing schools in the place.

The most noted educational institution in South Orange is Seton Hall College and Seminary, which is one of the most widely known institutions of learning conducted by the Roman Catholic Church in America. It is located upon a commanding site facing the mountain on South Orange avenue and the cornice on which it stands being formerly known as Chestnut Ridge. The college buildings stand some distance back from the avenue in the midst of spacious and well kept grounds, and are reached by a broad and winding driveway flanked on either side by a double row of noble trees. The visitor to the college enters a handsome three-story basement building of brown stone, through which broad corridors run east and west and north and south. This is the residence of Bishop Wigger, and is also the Seminary building. Behind that is Alumni Hall, a beautiful stone structure two stories high in the gothic order of architecture. This building was the gift of the Alumni of the college. The dormitories and class-rooms are situated in an L-shaped building connected with the main building. The dormitory and class-room building is also three stories and basement high, and has a handsome turret on one end. Here it is that the col-

lege proper is located. The Seton Hall Chapel is also a beautiful stone structure in the pointed style of architecture. Its sanctuary, choir and high altar are very beautiful. There are also many elegant stained glass windows as well as memorial panes erected in memory of departed students.

The infirmary of the college is situated in a stone building three-stories high of a similar style of architecture to the rest of the college edifices. The college was founded in 1856, by the Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., the first Bishop of Newark and afterwards Archbishop of Baltimore, and primate of the United States. It was first located at Madison, in Morris County, where there is now a large Academy for girls, but it was transferred during the summer of 1860, to its present site in South Orange. In 1861, it was incorporated by the Legislature, who granted it all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other colleges in the State. The college was named Seton Hall by Bishop Bayley, in honor of his aunt, the Sainly Mother Seton, who introduced the Sisters of Charity into the United States, and to whose prayers Bishop Bayley attributed his conversion to the Catholic faith. Bishop Bayley was succeeded as President of Seton Hall by the Rev. Dr. Michael Augustine Corrigan, who afterwards became Bishop of Newark, and is now the beloved Archbishop of New York. The Archbishop still retains his interest in the college, and is a frequent visitor there. Archbishop Corrigan was succeeded as President by his brother, the Rev. James Corrigan, and he in turn by Rev. Father Marshall, the present incumbent. Every year a large class of graduates is sent forth from the college, many of the alumni holding important positions in civil and religious life. The seminary also turns out a number of priests and deacons each year. Bishop Wigger, who succeeded Archbishop Corrigan as Bishop of Newark, resides at the college, and takes a lively interest in its welfare.

South Orange is well supplied with churches, and many of them are handsome edifices, and all have prosperous and active congregations. The strongest Church in the place is the First Congregational Church, which was organized in 1831, although the Presbyterians had always been very numerous in that neighborhood years before. The church was built in 1842, and dedicated in August of the same year. A few years before, it was entirely rebuilt and replaced by the present handsome structure.

The earlier churches of the Baptist denomination were at Lyons Farms and Jefferson village, both within the limits of South Orange. The records of the Jefferson Village Baptist Church date back to 1811, but about 1823 their building was sold to the Methodists. The present Methodist church, however, was not organized until 1848. The present beautiful edifice of the Methodist Church, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, with a handsome spire eighty feet high, was built in 1874. The Methodists have also a flourishing church at Maplewood, a growing settlement within the limits of South Orange.

The Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion was organized in 1859, as an offshoot from St. Mark's, Orange. The present beautiful edifice, which stands on South Orange avenue, just west of the railroad station, as the avenue begins to ascend the mountain side, was built in 1860 and 1861. It was enlarged in 1874. It is in the English gothic style of architecture and is cruciform in shape, with a beautiful apsidal chancel.

The Roman Catholics have also a handsome church in South Orange, in addition to the college chapel, where for many years the Catholics of the entire place were wont to assemble.

About a year ago the South Orange village authorities, made an effort to secure from Orange, an agreement for a term of years, for the purchase of water to be drawn from the main pipe leading from the Orange reservoir west of the mountain, through the village of South Orange, to the city of Orange. The effort was not successful. About the same time the Commonwealth Water Company of Newark had erected and put in operation a plant in Summit, to supply that township with water, for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and fire protection. The character of the water there furnished was pronounced of remarkable excellence by the citizens of Summit, and expert analysts. It is said to be the purest public supply in the State. Negotiations were opened by the authorities of South Orange, for the introduction of this water into South Orange. Last August, a contract between the Commonwealth Water Company and the village of South Orange was signed. By the terms of this contract, the village is to build its own system of distributing mains in the streets of the village, and into these pipes the Commonwealth Water Company is to deliver water at a pressure equivalent to 375 feet above tide, and to furnish at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons per day if required. The price to be paid the company is ten cents per thousand gallons. The contract is for six years, with renewal clauses for five years additional.

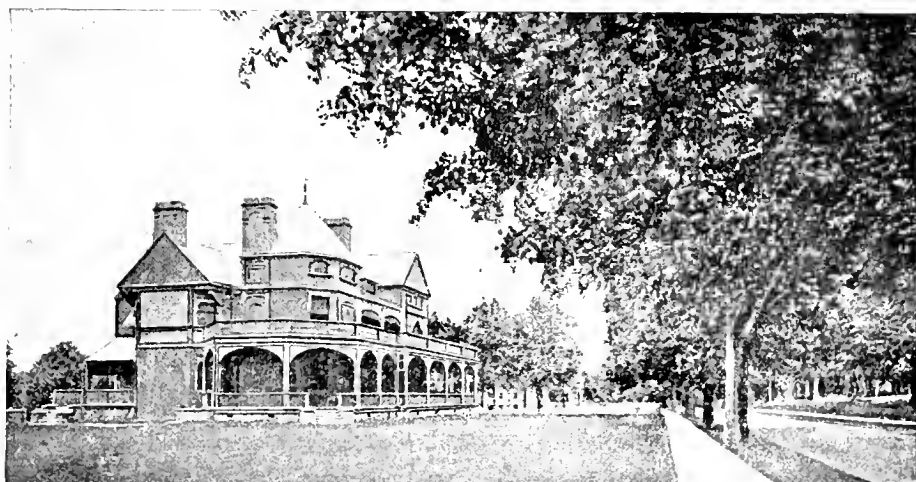


MAIN STREET, NEAR BRICK CHURCH

EAST ORANGE.

The Township of East Orange, which is one of the most prosperous and enterprising municipalities in the County of Essex, contains only about four square miles of land, yet its population increases, as appears by the census of 1890. Its streets are well built up with handsome residences, as well as with imposing business structures, and it has the appearance of a thriving suburban city, which, in fact, it is. Its streets are all paved with Telford pavement and lighted with gas, and sewers are laid in nearly all of them. There are excellent police and fire departments, and the public schools of the town are admitted to be the finest in the State. Few regions have within the last thirty years exhibited such complete changes in social and material aspects, as has the vigorous and progressive township of East Orange. Thirty years ago the beautiful streets known now as Arlington avenue and Grove street, were then known as Cherry street and Whiskey lane. Both were narrow, dark roadways that were mudholes in the Winter and in time of rain, and in Summer were inches deep in dust. The houses on both of these avenues, as well as on Munn avenue, all of which are filled now with elegant residences, then had nothing but farm houses upon them, and these were few and far between. Even after the fame of Llewellyn Park and the beautiful scenery around the Oranges began to draw people from New York to Orange, East Orange did not feel the effects of the boom to anything like the extent of either Orange or South Orange. It is only within the last twenty years that the influx of population has been so marked. Now, however, East Orange is growing in a much greater ratio than any of the other Oranges in population and wealth, as well as in local improvements; in fact, it is often called the banner township of Essex County.

The history of East Orange as a separate municipality dates only from March, 1863. Prior to that time it formed a part of the town of Orange. The setting off East Orange into a separate township was largely due to the school troubles in the latter place, allusion to which has been made in the history of Orange. The act incorporating the township of East Orange was passed by the Legislature March 4, 1863. The first election of township officers was held on the second Monday of April, 1863.

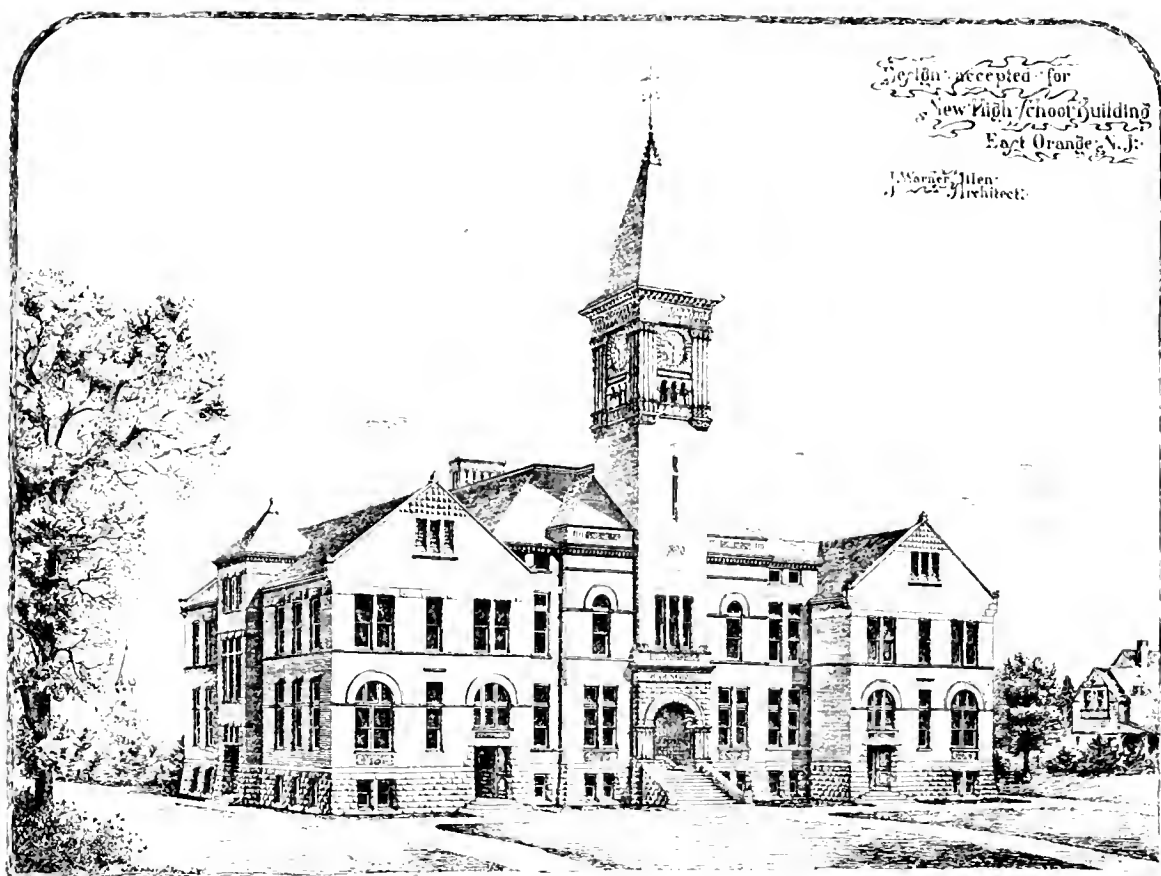


MINN AVENUE, NEAR CENTRAL AVENUE.

East Orange is a city of homes. Its well paved and well lighted streets, its admirable system of water supply and sewerage, together with its natural advantages, render it one of the most desirable places of residence in Northern New Jersey, and there is no town in this part of the State that contains so many elegant residences of wealthy and prominent New York business men, as does East Orange. The township has also an excellent police force, which was organized six years ago. It is under the command of Henry Blaurock, Chief, who has under him two sergeants, two round-men, fifteen patrolmen and three chancemen. This force maintains excellent order in the town, both day and night. Disturbances of any kind are very infrequent, and burglaries are few and far between. The township has also a fine fire department, under the command of Chief Engineer Henry Mills. It consists of a hook and ladder company, three hose carriage companies and two hose wagon companies.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In the matter of education, East Orange occupies a position second to no other place in the State. The public school system, though, as a matter of course, not so extensive as that of the city of Newark, and not having as yet a high school in name, still, as far as it goes, is fully equal to that of any of the grammar schools in the latter city, and indeed, in some respects, surpasses the Newark grammar schools, the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the curriculum, and in many branches the schools of East Orange are fully equal to a high school. A Board of Education has been formed in the township, and a high school will soon be established there. At present the township is divided into three school districts; the Ashland, Eastern, and Franklin. The lines of the three districts correspond very nearly with those of the school districts organized under the old school law, and also with those of neighborhood organizations that were in existence before any systematic foundation of school districts was effected. The "Act to Incorporate Societies for the Promotion of Learning" passed by the Legislature of New Jersey November 27, 1794, furnished the occasion and provided the means for the creation of three school districts in the section of country now embraced in East Orange, the boundaries of these districts being nearly the same as those of the now existing districts. The three school-houses first erected as the East



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING. (In process of erection).

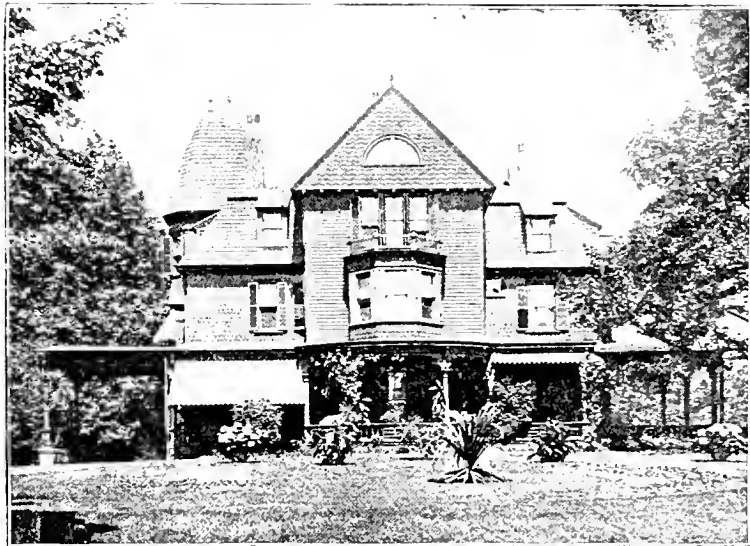
ern, which stood in the district bearing its name, the White school-house located at Brick Church, in which is now in the Ashland District, and the third known as the Doddtown school-house, in what is now the Franklin District. From the original book of minutes relating to the Eastern District, it is learned that the money to buy the lot and build the school-house was raised by a number of subscriptions, the subscribers being stockholders. In addition to the names of all the old families in the vicinity, the names of such distinguished Newarkers as the Frelinghuysens, Penningtons and Whiteheads, appear among the subscribers.

The government was vested in a board of seven trustees, chosen annually by the stockholders. These trustees held title to the property and managed all the affairs of the school. These same remarks will apply to the other two districts. These schools were of course small affairs, employing but a single teacher, but they served an excellent purpose. Gradually, as the population increased, additional teachers were engaged, and larger buildings were erected, although up to 1870 all three schools were located in frame buildings. The old school districts had in the mean time given way to districts organized under the general school law of the State, retaining the old names and the old boundaries. The school houses in the township are now all large and substantial brick structures, supplied with all the modern improvements, admirably lighted and ventilated, surrounded by ample grounds, and provided with the most improved school apparatus, and furnished with valuable reference libraries. The Eastern District school house is situated on Main street, near Maple avenue. It stands some distance back from the street, and has a large play-ground around it. It is a three-story brick structure, built in 1870, and enlarged several times since that date. The principal, Mr. Vernon L. Davey, has been in charge since 1877. The Ashland district has two school houses, known as the Ashland and South Ashland. The former is situated

on Mulberry street, and the latter on Clinton street. Both buildings are imposing brick structures, and have every convenience for pupils and teachers. Mr. E. R. Pennoyer is the principal of both schools, and has held that position since 1869. The Franklin school district has a large brick building on Dodd street, between Midland and Glenwood avenues. It was built in 1873, and is valued at about \$25,000. In addition to these public schools, there are also several flourishing private schools.

EAST ORANGE WATER SUPPLY.

The township of East Orange has an abundant supply of pure water for both household and fire purposes. The supply is furnished



A RESIDENCE ON PROSPECT STREET.

by the Orange Water Company, under a contract made with the Township Committee in 1881 for a term of ten years, with the privilege on the part of the township authorities of renewing the same. The Orange Water Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1865, and was designed to supply the city of Orange with water, but the citizens of that place were not ready to move in the matter at that time, and it was not until December, 1880, that any use was made of the charter. Then the books for subscription to the stock of the company were opened, and almost immediately the capital of \$300,000 was paid in, the majority of the stock being taken by citizens of East

Orange. The company was immediately organized, and steps were taken to provide a water supply for East Orange. The first Board of Directors consisted of Frederick M. Shepard, John M. Randall, Joseph A. Minott, John T. Rockwell, Joseph L. Munn, William Pierson, M. D., and Vernon L. Davey. The Directors organized by electing Frederick M. Shepard, President; John M. Randall, Vice-President; Frederick M. Shepard, Jr., Secretary; Joseph A. Minott, Treasurer, and Joseph L. Munn, Counsel. The company acquired by purchase and condemnation a tract of about seventy-five acres of land, at a point where the townships of Orange and East Orange, Bloomfield and the city of Newark came together. This tract contains a large number of springs of remarkably pure water. One of them, known as "the great boiling spring," has been noted for its fine water from the earliest history of Es-



PROSPECT STREET, NEAR DODD STREET.

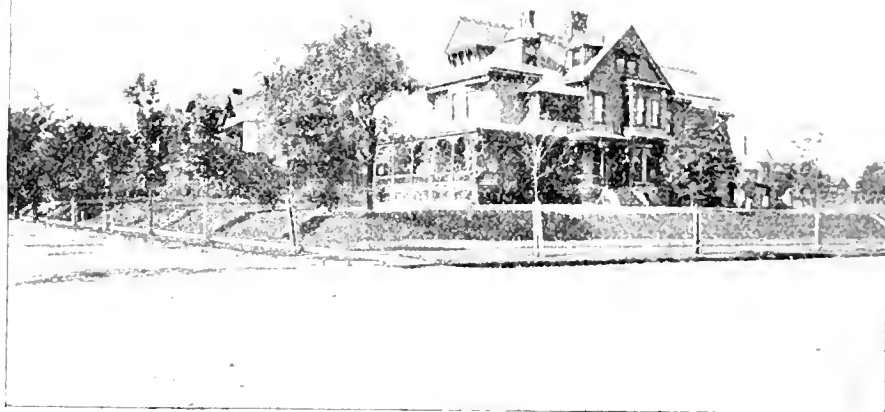
sex County. In developing these springs the water company has constructed a series of three wells. The largest of them is fifty feet in diameter, and is excavated to the depth of about fifteen feet below the surface of the ground, nine feet of which depth was blasted through a bed of red sandstone rock. It was intended to make the excavation much deeper, but the flow of water was so great as to render it practically impossible. The water from these wells has been several times subjected to chemical analysis, and found to be entirely free from all organic impurities. In fact, East Orange is conceded by all experts on the subject of water supply to have the finest water of any place in the State of New Jersey. The pumping station is located on the same tract as the wells, and distribution is made through the mains by direct

pumping, the pressure being sufficient to force a stream through hose connected with any hydrant in East Orange or Bloomfield over the highest



ON PROSPECT ST.

building in either town. It has been shown by actual experiment, that five streams can be simultaneously thrown over the roof of the loftiest structure in either town. In 1853, the Orange Water Company took a contract to supply the township of Bloomfield with water. It now has several miles of water mains laid in East Orange and Bloomfield, with hydrants. The number of private consumers in the former place is very large.



CORNER ARRLINGTON AND PARK AVENUES.

EAST ORANGE METHODIST CHURCH.

The oldest Church in East Orange, is what is usually known as the Brick Presbyterian Church. On the 20th of March, 1835, a meeting of Presbyterians residing in the eastern part of Orange, was held in the old White school-house, and came into consideration the building of a Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the residents of that locality. After a full discussion, a resolution was adopted, "That it is the sense of this meeting that the time has arrived when it is expedient to erect a second Presbyterian Church in Orange, and that we proceed to build without delay." A society was formed, trustees were elected, and

the building nearly completed before the final organization of the Church. The first trustees were elected April 20, 1830. A building committee was appointed on the same evening, and at the same time Rev. George Pierson was called as pastor. He entered upon his duties in April, 1831, and continued until February, 1835. The Church was finally organized April 26, 1831. At this meeting forty-eight persons were present with letters of dismissal from other churches. The Church edifice was erected in 1832.

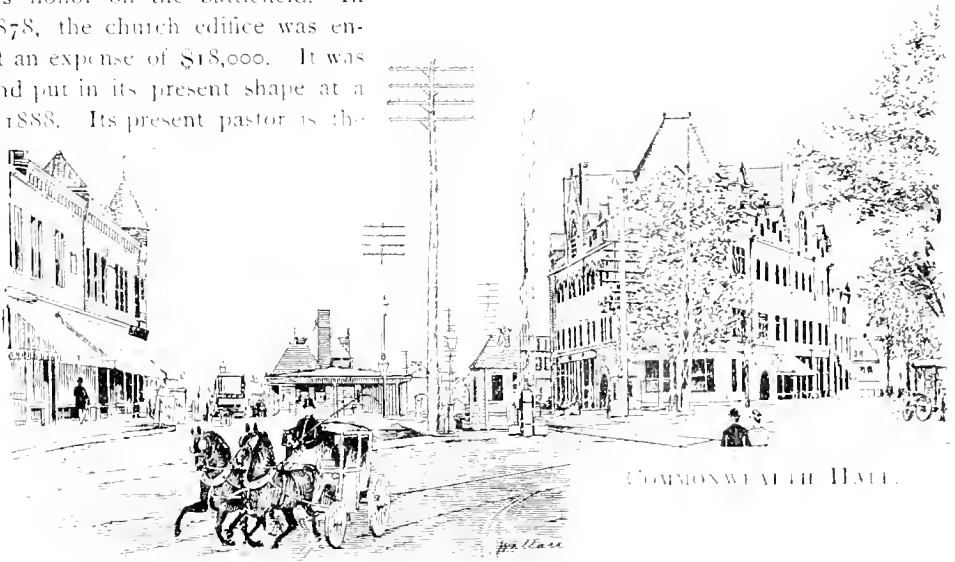
It was built of brick, and was for many years the only church edifice in the Oranges that was constructed of this material, hence the name of the Brick Church was given to it, and this Church has always been a landmark in this part of Orange. Years ago, when the old Morris & Essex Railroad Company established nearly opposite the Church, they gave to the new station the name of Brick Church, and that name has clung to it and to the neighborhood ever since. This Church during the civil war, had a most enviable record for the patriotism of its pastor and its people, and many stirring sermons were heard from its pulpit on the duty of upholding the national government, and many of its members went forth to defend their country's honor on the battlefield. In the Summer of 1878, the church edifice was entirely remodeled at an expense of \$18,000. It was again remodeled and put in its present shape at a cost of \$25,000 in 1888. Its present pastor is the Rev. Henry F. Hickock, D. D., who has been in charge since May, 1875. The present membership of the Church is 120.

The Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, which is situated on the corner of Main street and Munn avenue, is one of the most

flourishing Churches in East Orange. It had its origin in a Sabbath School, which was started in the neighborhood in 1824. The sessions of the school were at first held in the houses of those favorable to the project, and continued to be so held until 1830, when the old Eastern school-house was built, and the Sunday school services were transferred to that, meanwhile weekly prayer meetings were held in the neighborhood, and on June 24, 1863, the Church was formally organized with a membership of thirty-seven. During the same year a church edifice was erected. This was replaced by a handsome brown stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture, in 1870. The church was altered and enlarged in 1888.

The Bethel Presbyterian Church on Dodd street had its origin in a Union Sabbath school, which was held for several years previous to 1860, in the old school-house on Dodd street. In that year a little frame chapel was erected and the Sabbath school was held in that building. There was occasional preaching there, but no regular Church organization until 1868, when a Congregational mission was started. This led to a bitter controversy, the result of which was that the chapel was afterwards transferred to the Presbyterians. Another contest followed, this time being carried into court. The Presbyterians were victorious, and on November 3, 1870, Bethel Presbyterian Church was organized. The Church is now in a very flourishing condition and has a large membership.

The First Reformed Church, though among the youngest in East Orange, was organized by the



EAST ORANGE DEPOT.

Classis of Newark, May 12, 1875, at which time it numbered 135 communicants. The Church had its beginning in the fact that the Rev. George S. Bishop, D. D., became convinced while pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church that it was his duty to preach strong Calvinistic doctrine, which was distasteful to many members of that Church. He finally determined to connect himself with the Reformed Church, and in April, 1875, resigned the pastorate of the Brick Church, left the Presbyterian denomination and connected himself with the Reformed. He was followed by a large number of people from his former charge and as soon as the Church was organized was made its pastor and has continued in charge ever since. The Church edifice was erected in 1876. It is situated corner Main and Halsted streets, and is built of brown stone in the Gothic style of architecture, and is cruciform in shape. It has a beautiful spire at one of the angles.



CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER MAIN AND MULFORD STREETS.

(Now in process of erection.)

The new Christ Church, now rapidly approaching completion, on the corner of Main and Mulford streets, East Orange, will be one of the most beautiful church edifices in the State. The parish dates back to 1869, a meeting having been called for the purpose of organization, by a few Episcopalians, which was held in the old railway station, on the site of the present Commonwealth Hall. Divine service was held, and organization completed by the election of wardens and vestrymen, and the adoption of a name for the parish, which it now retains. Plans for a church were soon considered, and in the following year a frame building 33x60 feet was erected. East Orange and the parish grew so rapidly that the original church was enlarged five times, but was totally destroyed by fire December 23, 1888. Before the building of the original church the present rector, the Rev. Horace S. Bishop, S. T. D., offered his gratuitous services as minister in charge, which were gratefully accepted by the parish, and a few years later he was regularly called as rector, which position he has since held. The result of his labors may be seen in the strong parish and beautiful church now building. He is ably assisted by the Rev. Alexander Allen, late dean of one of the convocations of Colorado. On the day of

the burning of the old church, the vestry resolved to erect a new one of stone, complete in its appointments, worthy of East Orange and of its sacred purposes.

The building is substantially constructed of Indiana limestone, and will cost, furnished, about \$100,000, and includes in its plan all the arrangements necessary for parish work, such as chapel, guild,

choir and vestry rooms. An organ valued at \$10,000 is being constructed for the Church. The pews and interior woodwork are of quartered oak. The chancel is forty feet wide by the same depth, and will be particularly rich in its furnishings. The altar and wainscoting will be of Sienna marble, the chancel rail will also be of marble, while the floor will be laid in Mosaic marble pavement; the choir stalls and clergy seats will be of antique quartered oak. The pulpit, lecturn, font and other furnishings are to be of most beautiful design, and the windows will be glazed with Cathedral glass of such tone as will cast a golden light on the entire interior. The buildings are heated by steam,



RESIDENCE ON ARLINGTON AVENUE.

and suitably ventilated, and all sanitary points have been thoroughly considered. The front, including tower, is about one hundred feet, by nearly two hundred feet in depth.

The Grove Street Congregational Church was organized in the early Summer of 1866, when a few persons assembled at the house of Aaron P. Mitchell, on Grove street, to discuss the feasibility of forming a Congregational Church. It was decided to organize such a Church, and to erect a suitable building. A lot on the north-east corner of Main and Grove streets was purchased, the properties of the new society, with wise forethought securing ample room for the enlargement of the church, if necessary. The society was formally organized August 1, 1866, and the erection of the chapel was begun. In December, 1867, a handsome brown stone edifice was completed, at a cost of \$15,000. It was dedicated December 18, 1867. On January 3, 1868, the organization of the Church was completed, with thirty-two members. In the Spring of 1871, an addition was made to the church at a cost of \$5,000. In the Spring of 1890, the present beautiful church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$50,000. The former church edifice is now used as a chapel and Sunday school room.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, which stands on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, is one of the most imposing religious edifices in any of the Oranges. Its congregation is one of the largest and most active in the Methodist denomination in Essex county, and the people are noted for their liberal contributions to every denominational, missionary and benevolent purpose. The Church was organized in the fall of 1869, when a board of trustees was elected, a site for a building secured, and the erection of a chapel begun on Mulberry street. The building, which was of brick, with brown stone trimmings, was dedicated June 12, 1870. The Church continued to grow rapidly, and in 1884 it became evident that more room must be had, and the present site on Main and Walnut streets was purchased for \$13,000. The present beautiful church building was completed in 1887.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church grew out of cottage services started in that portion of East Orange known as Watsessing, in 1869, by Rev. William H. Carter, D. D., in the residence of Isaac B. Griffin. A chapel was erected in Myrtle street soon after, and was opened for service by Dr. Carter January 30,

1870. In the Spring of 1875 the lot on which the chapel stood was sold and the chapel was removed to its present site on Dodd street, when it was considerably enlarged and improved. On Easter, 1876, the congregation decided to organize as an independent parish, this organization having heretofore been a mission. The parochial organization was effected November 17, 1876, and the parish of St. Paul's, East Orange, was admitted into union with the Diocesan Convention, November 22, 1876.

THE EAST ORANGE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The following description of the sewerage system of East Orange, is taken from a report of Mr. Carroll P. Bassett, the engineer who designed it, to the State Board of Health :

When the township of East Orange began discussion of available systems of sewage removal in 1883, they came face to face with a problem altogether new in municipal development in this country. Serious obstacles to a collection of the sewage, due to topographical peculiarities, existed, but these problems were almost forgotten in a search for a satisfactory outfall for the collected domestic and manufacturing wastes.

Bordered by Newark, Orange, South Orange and Bloomfield, supplied with excellent water, and provided with many miles of substantial Telford pavements, East Orange was enjoying an era of most prosperous growth and development. But every rise in the wave of municipal prosperity made more urgent the removal of voided and discarded wastes.

How was this to be accomplished? Where were they to be discharged? There were the questions preponderant before many a public meeting, and many times to committees in power during the Winters from '83 to '86. The sewers of Newark on the east offered possible outlet to the Passaic river. Pumping over the high ridge to the south, and thence to the Newark bay, between Newark and Elizabeth, was suggested; and schemes for local purification of the sewage were presented. To the first project Newark through a Common Council committee, said, emphatically, no! The sewage of Newark was of itself giving sufficient trouble in the water supply without accepting contributions from beyond its limits, even for a liberal subsidy. Pumping to Newark bay involved eight or nine miles of conduit outside of the township across several municipalities, besides the heavy current expenses of pumping and maintenance, rights of way and legal complications, added objections to this plan. Argument, discussion and investigation seemed equally to favor some method of local disposal of the sewage.

The sewage enters the works in a 283 feet new form, egg-shape brick sewer, terminating in a conduit of rectangular section, having lateral projections extending nearly to its centre on alternate sides at intervals of three feet along the axis.

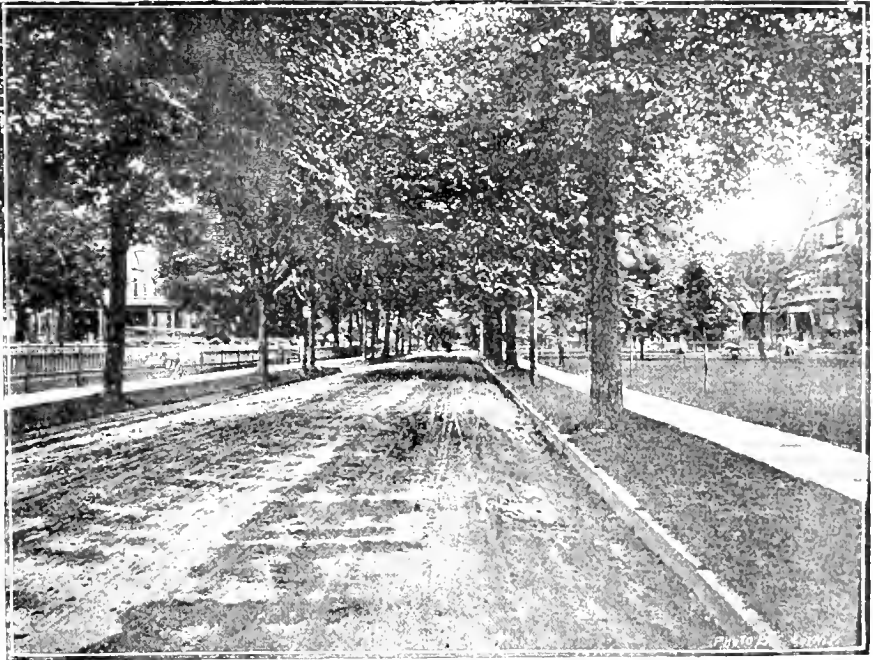
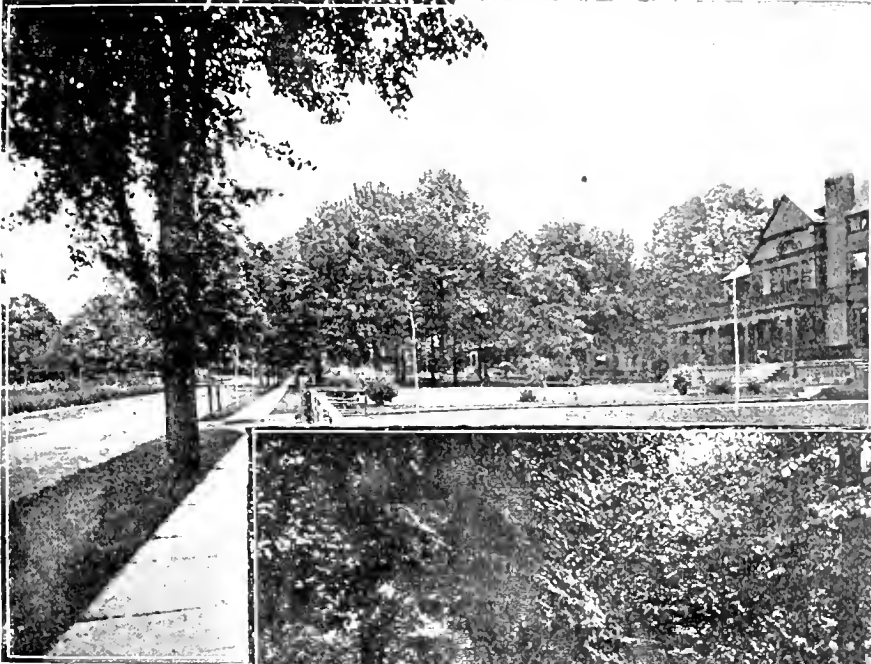
In this conduit, chemicals from the building unite with the sewage, the lateral projections of the carrier give a whirling motion to the sewage, which causes a complete mixture of chemicals with it. The carrier now leads the sewage to the precipitation tanks. The tanks are constructed in duplicate, one set being cleaned or lying idle while the other is in use. A brick wall, located ten feet in front of the inlet to the tanks, checks the velocity of entrance flow. A board floating on edge, in vertical guides, intercepts the lighter floating matter, and insures their saturation before passing it, at a depth from the surface of thirty feet. The cross-walls in each tank divide it into three compartments; over these the flow passes with a depth of about two feet, the heavier matters settling and being intercepted; with a continuous flow of low velocity in the tanks the surface water is being constantly skimmed off into the carriers, leading to the irrigation ground. Drains float a swivel-arm in each compartment which connects with a low service pipe in the bottom of the tanks, and discharges on the surface of the ground at a low level. These arms draw water only from the surface, but the drain falling with the water enable any arm to empty the compartment in which it is located, to within eighteen inches of the bottom, into the low service carrier leading to the surface of the ground.

The effluent from the precipitation tanks, after entering the carriers, is distributed over the surface of the filtration ground and descends to the under-drains, which are from three to five feet deep and twenty feet apart over the entire 14.7 acres in the tanks.

The sewage effluent is applied to the land on the principle of intermittent downward filtration, the flow being applied successively to different areas. Part of the land is laid off in beds four feet wide,

separated by shallow furrows in which the water flows, soaking laterally into the beds. The remainder of the land is divided into flat beds, 100 feet long by 50 to 150 in width, over the whole of which the water flows. This latter method is preferable where the coarser matters are removed from the sewage before it passes on to the land.

Italian rye grass has given the best results on the land, and is now grown almost exclusively. Farmers from the neighborhood cut the grass and remove it as necessary, but up to

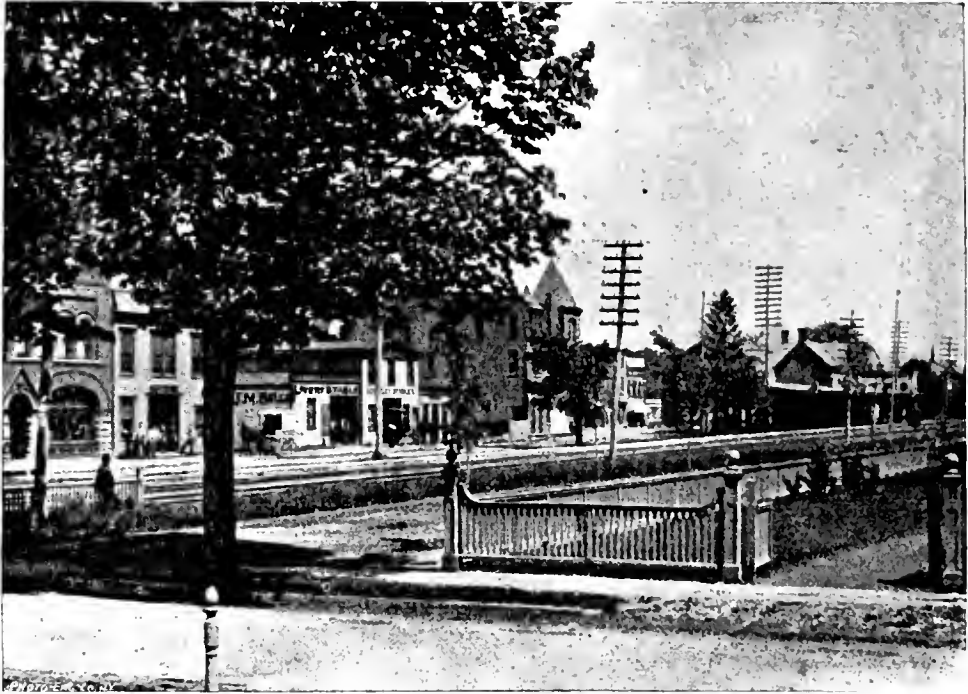


the present time the town authorities have not been able to secure a satisfactory return from its sale. Returning to precipitated matter or sludge in the tanks. After the supernatant water is drawn off through the swivel-arm, a valve-gate is opened and the sludge drawn into the deeper sludge-well within the building. By forming a vacuum in a cast iron receiver, which is connected by an iron pipe with the sludge-well, the sludge is drawn up in the receiver, milk of lime being drawn in at the same time by a small pipe from a mixing tank in the chemical room. This lime prepares the sludge for pressing, cutting it so that the water separates more readily from the solids.

A pressure of 100 pounds per square inch is secured in one of the other receivers, and this is connected with the receiver containing the sludge by an air transfer main and the proper valves opened, the sludge is forced into a Johnson filter-press and pressed into moist, hard portable cakes.

HARRISON STREET

Mention has been made of the unusually large percentage of the sewers through the township which are under water pressure. The intricate topography of the town made several heavy cuts—in some cases over thirty feet, necessary. In all these deep cuttings the water level is now far above the sewers; a head pressure of over twenty feet occurring in several places. In addition all the mains located in the valley



RAILROAD PLACE FROM HARRISON STREET.

lines were constructed in a quicksand or running sand formation. Under these circumstances, despite the greatest care and much expense, a considerable volume of ground water finds its way into the sewer pipes. When it is remembered that there are over 2,600 joints per mile, some of them over six feet in circumference, the practical impossibility of making actually impervious sewers under the conditions named with vitrified pipe and cement becomes apparent. But this flow from the twenty-five miles of pipe sewers was limited to a very small volume, probably about 2.5 gallons per second.

It was necessary, however, to build the outfall sewer with a size beyond the maximum vitrified pipe, and a brick sewer was therefore constructed for 2,000 feet through a difficult formation, a timber cradle being used under the sewer.

In another section of the town a tunnel, at a depth varying from twenty-five to thirty-five feet, was driven for about 2,500 feet to avoid the interference with surface travel incident to so tedious a work in open cut. The great difficulty experienced in controlling the large volume of water encountered at this depth practically prevented the construction of an impervious sewer in this place, where the tunnel was lined with brick.

From these two pieces of brick sewer, less than a mile in length, about five gallons per second enters the sewers—twice the quantity, it will be noted, entering the remaining twenty-five miles of pipe sewers.

This aggregate flow of 7.5 gallons per second (650,000 gallons per day,) mingles with the house sewage (almost an equal amount), becomes sewage, and must undergo the purification processes.

Water for dissolving the chemicals enters by a pipe from the town water mains. Air from a compressor is blown in at the bottom of the tank and the active agitation rapidly dissolves the chemicals. The outflow of chemicals to the sewage is regulated by a gate-valve. At present about 2.5 grains of lime and 1.0 grains of sulphate of alumina, are added per gallon of sewage treated. The sewage is highly diluted with a large flow of ground water taken into the twenty-six miles of sewers in the town—more than twelve miles of which are constructed in a saturated sub-soil.



RAILROAD PLACE (BRICK CHURCH).

The filter-press consists of thirty-six cast-iron cells, supported on a simple frame, with a central feed passage into which the sludge is forced from the receivers. The cells are separated by canvas bags and in the intercellular spaces the sludge remains, while the water is strained out through the canvas into a trough on the rear of the press and returns to the tanks. On the end of the press is a capstan screw connected with a throat-block which presses the thirty-six cells of the press into close contact. It is the air pressure which separates the water from the sludge.

There is nothing offensive about these cakes when pressed dry; and, if protected from water, after being taken from the press, may be kept in bulk for weeks without nuisance. But, in the presence of heat and moisture, they become more or less objectionable.

As the sewage enters the tanks, matters in suspension by their own gravity tend to deposit; this tendency is fostered by the arrangement noted of the cross-walls and floating interceptors. The coagulated film formed by the chemicals entangles finer suspended particles and enticing other matters from solution, settles, or is precipitated in the tanks.

The effluent water from the tanks is spread out over the surface of the ground in thin streams. Coming in contact with vegetation, some of the water is absorbed through the large bulbous roots of its grasses, and more or less aeration of the water, resulting in the combustion of nitrogenous matter, occurs in its flow through the carriers and over the land.

The soil acts on the effluent water first as a mechanical filter, straining out finer matters in suspension; it next performs the work of dividing up the water into minute particles, and presenting an increased surface to the oxygen contained in the pores of the soil, oxidation or combustion of organic matter here takes place.

The expense of maintaining the works is about fifty cents per head of contributing population per annum; this amount may be somewhat reduced when a larger part of the population of the township is connected with the sewers.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

East Orange stands in the front rank in Essex County in the matter of athletic sports. Not only are some of the best wheelmen in the State of New Jersey to be found in its limits, but there are also some of the best amateur base ball, tennis, and foot ball players in the country to be found within its limits. But the chief pride of East Orange, is in the Orange Athletic Club, whose house and grounds



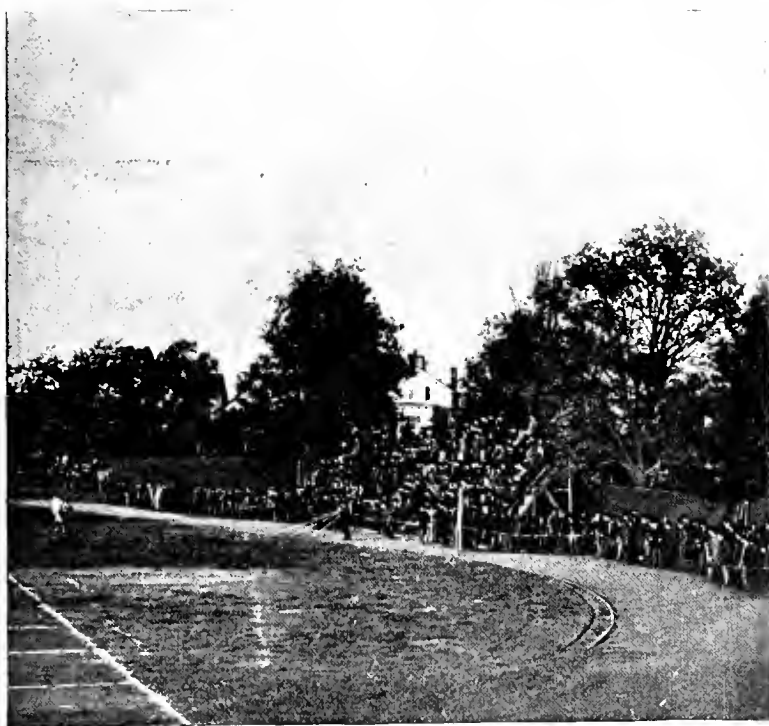
THE ATHLETIC CLUB-HOUSE.

are within the precincts of the township. This organization, though only a little more than three years old, has met with wonderful success, and is one of the strongest and most prosperous athletic associations in the country. The idea of forming an athletic club was conceived by a number of well-known young men of the Oranges, who were accustomed to spend their evenings at a local bowling resort. The idea became popular at once, and the project quickly grew to proportions beyond any thing which its originators had conceived. It was decided to interest the public-spirited residents of the Oranges in a scheme to form an organization which would rival any in the country, and be a monument to the enterprising spirit of the community which the club was to represent. On April 4, 1885, about two hundred of the best known citizens of the Oranges, assembled in Music Hall to consider the feasibility of forming an athletic club. Plans were presented for a building 99x135 feet, which would contain billiard, reception, dining and reading rooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys and tennis court. The estimated cost was from \$20,000 to \$25,000. It was proposed to raise this sum by subscription, each subscriber to receive stock for his subscription. A committee was appointed to canvass the matter among those interested in athletic sports in the Oranges. This committee met with remarkable success, and in July of the same year

another meeting was held. An offer was then received of a site on Halstead street, 160x270 feet, for \$9,000. This was favorably received, but as no subscriptions had been received the purchase was deferred, a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions, and instructed to purchase a lot as soon as \$15,000 was subscribed. In the following February another meeting was held, and the Orange Athletic Club was organized with the following officers: President, Robert W. Hawkesworth; Vice President, J. Montgomery Hare; Secretary, H. B. Thomas; Directors, R. W. Hawkesworth, J. Montgomery Hare,

Everitt Frazier, Henry A. Potter, John Pettit, J. B. Tilford, A. P. Baller, J. G. Morgan, G. P. Kingsley, A. D. Palmer, William A. Brewer, Jr.; T. B. Cuis and H. B. Starbuck.

Soon after the lot on Halstead street was purchased and the club-house erected without the tennis building. The cost of this building was a little over \$13,000. The tennis building was erected in the fall of 1887, at an additional cost of \$10,000. The club house was opened in January, 1888, with a brilliant reception. The social standing of the club members was such as to give it a status from the outset, and the utmost care is taken now to preserve the social standing of the club. Ladies are admitted to active membership, and are allowed the use of the club-house every day until three o'clock in the afternoon. The



GROVE STREET GROUNDS.

ladies make up about one-fifth of the membership of the club. The club now has a membership of 600, and applications for membership are received at every meeting. President Hawkesworth has held his office since the organization of the club, and his zeal for its welfare and his efficiency as an organizer have done much to promote its success. The other officers of the club are: William M. Franklin, Vice President; Lewis H. Hyde, Secretary; and W. R. Hotchkiss, Treasurer. The Directors are R. W. Hawkesworth, William M. Franklin, F. Q. Barstow, Henry A. Potter, W. R. Hotchkiss, Alfred P. Boller, E. B. Aymar, John O. Heald, Lewis H. Hyde, Charles Wiley, Charles B. Gregory, Edward Boote, Caleb Barker, Percy Griffin, Richard S. Storrs.

The club-house is situated on the corner of Halstead street and Railroad avenue, and is surrounded by a spacious and well kept lawn. A wide piazza extends along a portion of the front of the main building. The main doors open into a small lobby, on one side of which is the office. The reception room leads off the lobby. It is handsomely furnished, and the walls and ceiling are tastefully ornamented. In one corner is an old-fashioned fire-place, in which a log fire blazes in the winter. Above the fireplace is a high, old-fashioned oak mantel. To the right of the reception room is the billiard-room, which, like the rest of the house, is well kept and handsomely appointed and decorated. Three billiard tables and one pool table are in this room. The furniture is of oak. The reading and music rooms on the second floor are also tastefully furnished. The gymnasium is a spacious room, 41x48 feet in dimensions and 30 feet in height. It is supplied with the most modern apparatus. It communicates by means of a private stairway with the dressing and bath rooms.

The tennis building is one of the features of the club-house. It is in the rear of the main building and communicates with it by means of a wide entrance. This is the only covered tennis building in existence. It is 100 feet square and is covered by an arching roof 45 feet high. It contains two full sized double tennis courts. The flooring is of two-inch Georgia pine, and eight large skylights afford light during the day. The tennis building is also used for balls, receptions, concerts, entertainments, etc. A temporary stage may be placed in an appropriate position and seating capacity is afforded with 800 chairs owned by the club. The club-house throughout is lighted by gas, experiments with electricity having proved that gas was better adapted for lighting purposes. Everything about the house bespeaks cosiness and elegance, and all together the Orange Athletic Club has one of the best appointed establishments of its kind in the country.

The gymnasium is one of the most popular adjuncts of the club. It is fitted up with the latest and most approved apparatus, and is in charge of a competent instructor. In connection with the athletic club there is also a glee club, which is one of the finest



From an instantaneous photograph taken September, 1890.



WAYNE STREET, NEAR SUMMER

organizations of New Jersey, and whose concerts are exceedingly popular. The glee club is under the direction of Arthur D. Woodruff, of the New York Mendelssohn Society. The foot ball team of the Orange Athletic Club has been remarkably successful in all its contests, and the bowling team has already taken a high place in the amateur bowling league. A pair of new alleys have recently been laid in the bowling department, at a cost of \$500.

The Orange Athletic Club is also the owner of large and well arranged grounds near the Grove street station. These grounds contain running tracks

and spaces for foot ball, base ball, tennis and other outdoor games, and have large and well constructed grand stands from which all games may be viewed. An instantaneous photograph of a running match held in September, 1890, on the grounds of the club, appears on the preceding page.



FOUR ORANGE RESIDENCES.

(From Photographs taken by Frank P. Jewett.)

We have become so accustomed to associating the idea of rapid growth with towns and cities of the West that many have come to unconsciously believe that "phenomenal" development, as it is generally called, is peculiar to that section of the country, and that the prevailing conditions, and the exceptionally enterprising character of the people there, combine to make results easy of accomplishment, which we of the "effete and timid East," as many of the Western papers have it, cannot hope to parallel. It is true that the West has developed as much in certain lines in half a century as New Jersey has in five-fold that time; it is true that that section has made gains in wealth and population which have excited the wonder and admiration of the civilized world, but the wonderful development of the Oranges during the past few years, as a place of residence, can not be paralleled by that of any western community for it has been accompanied by a corresponding development of culture and refinement, the Oranges now enjoying every advantage which a cultivated community requires.



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